The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Senator Wade, of Ohio, in Reply to Mr. Toombs.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, in Defence of his Party.

A WAGON-ROAD COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 7.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

The speech of Senator WADE in reply to Mr. TOOMBS attracted quite a crowd to the Capitol. Though Mr. WADE is not a popular speaker, his battle-axe style rivets attention, and he administered his blows to-day thick and heavy. No business of general interest was transacted in either House.

About fifty members of Congress visited Mount Vernon and reported having a fine time.

Mr. VAN WYCK delivered a speech of much bitterness to-day, and it is rumored left the House accompanied by a party of friends, in consequence of hearing that he would probably be attacked on the way to his boarding-house.

COURT MARTIAL.

A Court-martial has been ordered at Harper's Ferry, for the trial of certain prisoners now in custody there.

THE PARAGUAY TREATY.

The ratifications of the Paraguay Treaty were exchanged to-day, and at 12½ o'clock to-morrow the new Minister is to be formally presented to the President—Mr. WARD, Secretary to Minister BOWLIN, acting as interpreter on the occasion.

A WAGON-ROAD COLLISION.

A row occured this afternoon between Messrs. LANDER and MCGRAW, the Wagon-road Superintendents. McGraw had reported in St. Louis that he ran LANDER out of one of the hotels here. The latter meeting him at the Kirkwood House paid him some left-hand compliments, and invited him outside the door, armed or unarmed; but Mr. McGRAW, though armed, prudently declined the invitation.

THE NAVAL SCHOOL.

The Naval Committee will be invited to visit the Naval School at Annapolis next week, with a view to examining the institution and enlarging its accomodations.

THE MEXICAN TREATY AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The probable rejection of the Mexican Treaty already inspires fillibusters, and their leaders are actively preparing for action. The Chief leaves here for New-Orleans this week, where he expects to make arrangements for transporting a portion of the force to the Rio Grande.

OVERLAND EXPRESS.

Complete arrangements have been made by which the Overland Pony Express will go into operation April 3. The precise point of starting on the frontier has not yet been decided upon. Mr. RUSSELL, of the firm of RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co., has returned from the West, where he has been supervising the arrangements. This is wholly the enterprise of the above firm, who are determined to demonstrate the practicability of a great central overland route. Letters only will be taken through to California. Telegraphic dispatches will be sent over the line now constructing eastward from California by the Company who have the bill before the Senate.

BOUNDARY DIFFICULTY AT THE NORTHWEST.

Late intelligence from Vancouver's Island speaks of the arrest of some deserters at Langley, Fraser River, by a sergeant's guard from the United States Army, as a belligerent move. The men were deserters from Lieut. MCKIBBEN's company, and had been on the river some time. The authorities of Vancouver's never objected to such step, as last November word was sent to Maj. HALLER, in command of United States troops on San Juan Island, that deserters had landed at Victoria, whom he could have if he would send a proper officer and conveyance. In this respect the British authorities have ever acted fairly, and Lord LYONS declines noticing complaints.

THE STREET LETTER-BOXES.

Assistant Postmaster-General KING, before leaving New-York, changed the contract for street letter-boxes, adopting a much larger box, and reducing the number from two thousand to sixteen hundred. The pattern of the new box was to be submitted to Postmaster-General HOLT for approval; but the reported depredations on the boxes already put up, by a clerk of the contractor, has thrown cold water on the matter, and some delay may take place. Officers in the New-York Post-office think these detected depredations will destroy confidence in the system, and affect its usefulness. It is a singular fact that these depredations have occurred nowhere but in New-York.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The constant demands by Congress upon the Executive Departments have caused an almost entire suspension of current business, the clerical force being inadequate to perform the required labor.

THE SEAT OF MR. SICKLES.

The Committee on Elections have determined to authorize testimony to be taken in the contested election case of WILLIAMSON and SICKLES, although the opinion of the Committee at present is in favor of the sitting member. They wish to give WILLIAMSON every opportunity to establish his claims. Q.

THE LANDER AND MAGRAW RENCONTRE.

STATEMENT OF A FRIEND OF COL. LANDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 7.

The encounter, this afternoon, between Col. F. W. LANDER, of Massachusetts, Superintendent of the Overland Wagon Road Expedition, and WM. F. MAGRAW, freight contractor, and late Superintendent of the same road, originated in the following circumstances. It will be recollected that Mr. MAGRAW attacked Col. LANDER with a slung-shot at Willard's, last Winter, the difficulty growing out of a refusal on the part of Mr. MAGRAW to fight a duel with Col. LANDER, or make a required apology. Directly after the occurrence, Mr. MAGRAW sent two gentlemen to Col. LANDER, begging him not to renew the difficulty. He then went West, and while Col. LANDER was absent in the Rocky Mountains, it is alleged that he stated in St. Louis that he had whipped Col. LANDER in a fight. Col. LANDER returned from California two months ago, and Mr. MAGRAW arrived yesterday in Washington. To-day Col. LANDER met Mr. MAGRAW in front of Kirkwood's Hotel. Mr. MAGRAW got out of a hack with some friends, and Col. LANDER was accompanied by Major YATES, the gentleman to whom Mr. MAGRAW had made the aforesaid remarks. Col. LANDER said, "I demand from you an explanation of your remarks to this gentleman."

Mr. MAGRAW retreated to the steps of the Hotel, followed up by Col. LANDER, putting his hand to his pocket, and muttering over something which, so far as your correspondent understood, meant an apology. Col. LANDER struck him upon the breast, pushing him back, saying "Speak up, and speak loud, Sir." To this Mr. MAGRAW said "Let me go into the Hotel." "Yes," said Col. LANDER, still following up his antagonist. Once within the hotel, Mr. MAGRAW endeavored to go into the entry. Col. LANDER stopped him, saying, "Turn round now, Sir, and face me, and answer me"—at the same time turning him rudely round by the shoulder. Hereupon Mr. KIRKWOOD, the proprietor of the hotel, in the most gentlemanly manner interposed, requesting LANDER not to create a disturbance in his house, adding that ladies on the floor above were seriously alarmed at the noise of the altercation. This for an instant parted the combatants, and permitted MAGRAW to retire some ten feet. He immediately drew his pistol, and pointing it, said, "Approach me again, Sir, and you are a dead man."

As LANDER jumped to attack him, exclaiming at the same time, "I am unarmed, you scoundrel, but no matter."

Here Mr. KIRKWOOD again interposed.

LANDER said: "Come on the Avenue again, Sir. Relieve this gentleman from this affray here. Take your pistol and I will meet you as I am—unarmed. Come on."

MAGRAW refused. LANDER, then, after stigmatizing him as a liar, coward and scoundrel, requested any one of the crowd, of which there were more than forty, to step forward and take up the quarrel, if a friend of MAGRAW. None speaking in behalf of MAGRAW, LANDER retired. The last statement I heard was: "You have refused my challenge; you have refused to name your own weapons, time and place, and meet me; you have struck me with a slung-shot, and were whipped by me for it, and lied to the contrary; and now, you scoundrel, you refuse a scratch-fight—you with a loaded pistol, and I unarmed! I shall never notice you again."

Col. LANDER made his apologies to the proprietors of the hotel; offered to wait on the ladies and apologize, and retired.

The report has been circulated to-night on the part of MAGRAW's friends, that Col. LANDER was accompanied by the fighting members of his noted Wagon Road party. This the writer of this dispatch knows to be untrue. He was accompanied by Major YATES, and during the altercation was joined by his nephew, W H. WEST, who had no occasion, and did not take part in the affair. FREDERICK A. AIKEN.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 7.

The Committee on Elections decided to-day, by a vote of 6 against 3, to report in favor of allowing testimony to be taken in the case of WILLIAMSON *vs.* SICKLES. The affirmative vote is understood to have been Messrs. McKnight and Campbell, of Pennsylvania; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Marston, of New-Hampshire; Stratton, of New-Jersey; and Boyce, of South Carolina. In the negative were Messrs. Gilmer, of North Carolina; Stevenson, of Kentucky; and Gartrell, of Georgia. Mr. DAWES was directed to make the report, which is to direct Mr. WILLIAMSON to serve a notice on Mr. SICKLES within ten days, specifying the particulars that he intends to prove; to which Mr. SICKLES may reply. The parties are to have sixty days to take testimony. The report will probably be made to-morrow.

The memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and the special report on which it is based, praying that any appropriation to be made by Congress for the improvement of Life-saving apparatus be expended under the direction and charge of a Government officer, with power to examine and select the same, were to-day presented in the House by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Comparatively few Congressmen availed themselves of the invitation of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association to visit the tomb of WASHINGTON to-day. The latter went to take formal possession.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 7.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of the citizens of Brooklyn, in favor of the Homestead bill. He also presented the petition of five hundred citizens of Berks and Bucks Counties, Penn., asking protection on coal and iron.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Commission to revise and arrange in proper form the statutes of the United States. Adopted.

The bill making appropriation to carry into effect the treaty stipulations with the Indians of Oregon and Washington, was reported from the Committee of Finance and passed.

Mr. BROWN's resolution relative to Territories was taken up.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought these resolutions worthy of notice, as they seemed to embody the views of the Democratic Party, and they were entirely opposite to the principles for which he should contend. The public mind is greatly agitated in the consideration of the principles contained in these resolutions and other similar ones. It is a little remarkable that the loudest complaints came from those who had the power and the administration of the Government for many years, and have molded its policy and been in possession of the vast revenues. The party to which I belong have been for many years without any power to control in any way the policy of the Government. It is a singular fact that those who have the Army, the Navy and the Treasury under their control now stand complaining; and they come forward to tell us that maladministration is such, or their principles are such, that it will be better to tear down the pillars of the Government and involve us all in one common ruin. The question might well arise—How happens that you, who have been in possession of the power of the Government for at least seven years, should have so conducted it that you are now apprehensive of ruin? I can deduce no other conclusion than that those who have been in possession of this power have shown themselves incapable of administering the Government on such principles as it should be administered upon. I do not believe any Senator here from the Southern States can look me in the face and say that he has not, and his section has not, had their full share of political power from the organization of the Government until now. No, Sir. It is perfectly obvious that your power in this Government has been altogether in disproportion to your numbers. I do not blame anybody, because I know it is the nature of us all to make use of all the powers we have to the advantage of our own principles, our own interests and our own views. Undoubtedly, Sir, I would do the same thing. But such is the fact, and you, Sir, who complain of the Administration of this Government and say that it is a total failure to such a degree that you are meditating its utter and entire destruction. Who is to blame for all this except those who had the power and have controlled all the policies of the Government to suit themselves? This is most manifest from the confession of those who complain. It is but the shadow of the great principle which I contend for, thrown across the political horizon, that disturbs the equanimity of our Southern brethren. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) told us that they were in the possession, and he was proud of it—and well he might be—of 850,000 square miles of the most beautiful country God ever bestowed upon man; and he informed us, Sir, that it was capable of sustaining a population greater than that of Europe; and I believe he spoke within bounds when he said so. He told us there were but twelve millions of people inhabiting that country. And we all know that the slaveholding States in point of area are one-third greater than that of the Free States, while they contain now not more than one half of the population. He showed their prosperity; and that, too, is so. Is it not, then, anomalous, these whinings and complaints about the aggression and oppression of the North, who are entirely out of power, and when we know that the property claimed by these gentlemen was never so prosperous as to-day? Slaves are higher than they have been before, and their employment is more profitable to the owner than it has ever been. In one moment, it is the glory and boast of Southern gentlemen, and, in the very NEXT breath, all is ruin and despondency. How is it, Sir? If the North have conducted themselves so shamelessly toward Southern institutions, if their underground railroads have so sapped the foundations of your peculiar institutions, how is it that your property has risen in the market, and now stands higher, by your own boasting and showing, than at any former period? These things cannot be. One other thing I would notice. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) rose in his place, and with a kind of despair on his countenance said that we on this side of the Chamber were the enemies of the country. He felt them to be the enemies of his country, and power would be unsafely lodged in our hands. Why unsafe, Sir, if we have not endangered the Government so far? He complained that we were faithless in the execution of his Fugitive bill, and yet he told us that such was the loyalty of the servants of the people of Georgia that, since the days of the Revolutionary War to the present day, not one hundred for any cause whatever had escaped. Sir, had not that Senator small reason to complain of anybody? Scarcely a negro a year had escaped from the great State of Georgia, yet she comes here and is ready in her rage to make war on the Union, to tear its pillars down, and involve us all in one common ruin. And why, Sir? Because they have lost one poor nigger a year. He does not tell us whether they lost them by Abolitionists or not. But when the gentleman came here to maintain that kind of argument, it is perfectly evident that there is something else than the consciousness of any real losses by the unfaithfulness of those whom they abuse. Well, Sir, as the Senator from Georgia seemed to be the Attorney-General to bring in a bill of indictment against this side of the Senate, I propose, for a brief period, to review some of the arguments, some of the declarations and some of the vituperation contained in that speech, for I acknowledge him to be among the ablest and most experienced Senators of this body, and if any case could be made out against the North for any violation of duty, he was able to make it manifest. He had the ability, but certainly he did not lack the zeal; and if he failed, with another noted character, he failed where Satan could not stand. He set forth, Sir, with the charge of treason, of perjury, nay, of cowardice, which I confess grated more harshly than all the other accusations made use of. We were told that we, with the untold millions we represent, had so lost our sense of honor that we could not resent an injury. Did he believe we were arrant cowards on this side? If he did, and I have no doubt he did—if he believes this side of the Chamber are all non-combatants, I will not believe he intended to earn a cheap reputation for valor against those whom he supposed would never meet the challenge. It is known to everybody that the people of the Free States have utterly repudiated this old, and, they contend, barbarous mode of settling difficulties with a duel. Every intelligent man knows full well that the man who indorsed this practice in the North has so fallen under the ban of public opinion that he could afterward receive no office of trust or honor in any of those States. He is treated as an outcast, and if, by any accident, he should happen to be triumphant, he would be deemed a criminal, and held as such in society. I know full well, and I regret it, that this state of things, although undoubtedly just in itself, has placed us at a disadvantage here. I feel that this sentiment, prevailing at the North, although righteously, has frequently placed us as it were, at the mercy of those who constitute our forbearance as a want of courage. It is not strange that this state of things should exist among the Northern people. We have had no reason to distrust the courage of the people there. Why, Sir, physical courage with our Northern people is a sentiment so general that it is cheapened by its universality. Who ever has seen the Northern man fail on the field of combat? Was it not known that better men never stepped on the quarter-deck, nor entered the perilous breach? Whoever heard of a coward at the North when duty called? But if I understand the Senator, we on this side, and the untold millions we represent, have not the courage to maintain our honor.

Mr. TOOMBS—I would refer the Senator to my speech. I made no such allegation; I merely said that a people who would violate the compacts they had made were not to be dreaded when they threatened to march down upon us. I made no such allegation against the North. The gentleman seems to consider that they on that side are the people; I do not.

Mr. WADE said he had read the speech, and supposed it was a declaration that those on that side, and the people they represent, lacked that courage which was necessary to maintain their own honor when impeached.

Mr. TOOMBS—I said those persons who were not faithful to their contracts, and who passed Personal Liberty bills, were not to be dreaded.

Mr. WADE—I am very glad to hear the Senator's explanation, because I say it is no particular merit or honor to gentlemen on that side to have general courage. We inherited it from our common ancestors, who dragged kings from their thrones when they undertook to trespass on the rights of the people; and I trust in God that we, their descendants, shall ever be as ready to vindicate, not only our honor, but our rights, as were our ancestors at any period. But if that is all the Senator meant, I would not much disagree with him. The men who could be faithless would be very apt to be cowards. But I don't wish to be understood in regard to this barbarous mode of settling difficulties, in thinly settled and partially civilized countries, where there were no restraints of law, and where semi-barbarism reigns. I don't know but this code might be necessary. If men cannot be restrained by a more elevated principle than fear, it may be necessary to teach respect for the rights of others even by fear of the combat. But the Senator accused us of being perjured and faithless to the Constitution and ready to trample it under foot. And now, Sir, just see how inconsistent a gentleman may be. . . I have no idea that he meant to express the full import of his language, because he came here taking the same oath as I did, and yet he told us he was eager for the signal from the Old Dominion to declare war. He was ready, prompt and eager to second her motion, for he said, "one blast upon her bugle horn would raise a million men." For what? Why, to throw down the pillars of the Republic in universal ruin. He would do so, Sir, if a Republican was elected President at the next election. Did he stand on high ground? Did he stand on an elevated position, when he charged us with treason and a violation of oaths, and threaten, in a certain emergency, that he himself would stand forth to pull down the pillars of the Republic? If to do that is not treason, I don't know what is. If that is not a violation of the oath he has taken, I do not understand the import of it. To be sure, these things are said in the heat of debate, but they go out to the country, and must be noticed here. The Senator went back to the ancient history of Greece to illustrate his argument. He did not come forward without preparation. He accused us because we did not happen to be quite nimble-footed enough as he supposed, in the execution of his Fugitive law, but he did not instance a single case, if I remember rightly, but it was a general charge. There has not been a single case in this State, or that I know in the States, where the cases came before the Courts, they received the most rigid scrutiny, and the law has been rigorously applied. There have been cases of the most doubtful character. Men have even been kidnapped and carried off. A case occurred not long since. And that was not the only one. I meet the general charge with a general denial. When has there been a faithful execution of this most rigorous, odious, and, I believe, in many provisions, unconstitutional law? Mr. WEBSTER thought it had no warrant, except in judicial decisions. But he was not going to argue this point. Mr. WADE referred to the clause giving power to commissioners as decidedly unconstitutional. It gives them $10 to decide one way, and $5 the other. We are told this would not buy magistrates, but that the magistrates who generally decide these would be influenced by a "fi'penny bit." Mr. WADE went on to speak of other provisions of this law, and said the North never denied any constitutional law, and never will resist such a law. The law is unpopular, for it goes against the hearts and consciences of the great masses of the North, and nothing short of the Almighty Power changing their hearts can make them eager to execute this law. In the South, where the feeling is different, when slaves are brought there from the Coast of Africa, in violation of the law against piracy, these very magistrates cannot inflict the punishment due. He would have just as much ground to accuse the South of perjury because the victims of the yacht *Wanderer* are not released, and her officers punished, as they have to accuse us because we do not execute swiftly enough a law more odious and repugnant to us. The next charge of the Senator is that of passing Personal Liberty bills. There is no foundation under the heavens for this charge against Ohio. Ohio never passed a law in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and she never has been derelict to her duty in this particular. Does the Senator suppose that any sovereign State of this Union is going to relinquish all her rights over her citizens because there is a certain provision in the Constitution by which a certain class may be taken out of her limits? That would be to abandon to any ruthless or unprincipled man whatever he might choose to claim. Cannot a State prevent the kidnapping of her citizens because you have a right to claim a slave? The Constitution says that any person owing service to any other State shall be given up, but it does not state the means by which this shall be ascertained. I appeal to the Senator from Georgia if he believes that the framer of the Constitution would have consented to a provision that deprived the States utterly of the power to protect their own citizens? No, Sir. But it is frequently said that the Constitution would not have been framed if this had not been provided for. But so far from this being the case, it was a mere after thought. The Constitution was formed in all its important particulars before any man thought of this provision, and it was placed there with no idea that a State should surrender any power to protect her own citizens. If that Convention was jealous of any one thing more than another, it was of the rights of the States, and they battled inch by inch against every principle that looked to the surrender of any State power. They never intended to give any power to any person to claim anybody they choose fit was only to claim the fugitive from labor—and when that has been ascertained, no State has resisted the law. But the Senator says that Ohio, among the rest, has committed a kind of perjury by passing Personal Liberty bills. Mr. WADE referred to the law of Ohio to prevent slaveholding, and read the last section, as follows:

> Nothing in the preceding section of this act shall apply to any act done by any person under the authority of the Constitution of the United States, or of any law of the United States made in pursuance thereof.

And, continued Mr. W., now, I ask the Senator if he was upon the bench, and if a fugitive was brought before him under this law, if he would have any difficulty in surrendering him? Let me say to you who hold the doctrine of State Rights, you endanger the liberty of your own State when you contend against the power of the States to pass laws protecting their own citizens. No asperity of language, no frowning countenance nor denunciation shall ever induce Ohio to forget what is due to her sovereignty and to the protection of her own citizens—never, never, Sir! And she takes no prouder stand on this subject than I hope in God every other State in this Union takes. Then, the Senator was wrong and uncandid to say our constituents were perjured, when they have taken every precaution to protect the citizens of States holding a species of property we utterly repudiate. Ohio is never forgetful of her rights. She sends no Senators here to denounce the sovereignties of other States. But when her rights are assailed, her ambassadors would be unfaithful to their trust if they did not hurl back any such imputation. The third count of this indictment was that we intended to prohibit and to limit Slavery in the vast Territories of the United States. To that charge I confess it is true. We do intend it, Sir. If I understand the objects and purposes of the Republican Party, it was brought into power on this very subject. When the General Government had broken all the pledges to Freedom in our Territories, the Republican Party rose to oppose this unconstitutional aggression. Had there been no violation of the Missouri Compromise, very probably there would have been no Republican Party here. We intend to defend the Territories of this country against the pollution of Slavery. There we stand, and there is our platform, and there we shall stand forever. But the Senator claims the right to carry slaves into the Territories because the decision of the Court gives him that right. Now no man has more respect for the decisions of the Courts, when within their proper judicial limits, than I have, and no one knows better how essential it is that these should be lived up to. But just as much as I revere an honest Court, keeping within its jurisdiction and restraining itself from any political connection, so, Sir, in exact proportion do I abhor and scout one from the corrupt Judge who, for any purposes, will reach over the case before him and endeavor to advance a political cause by any decisions he may pretend to make. The moment the Court transcends its authority for the purpose of affecting any political cause, its decision is impertinent, and, with the Courts of Georgia, I say I hold it in bitter contempt, and if there ever was a decision on God's earth that would warrant any private man or Senator saying "I hold it in contempt," it is that Dred Scott decision. What was the case? An old negro prosecutes for his liberty in the Federal Courts. Old Dred Scott sued for his freedom, and the plea was put in that, being the descendant of Africa, he could not sue in that Court. The Court decided that a man may be so monstrous low that he cannot sue for his life; and I believe this is the first nation on God's earth that ever put a being in human form upon so low a level as that. But the majority of the Court said that Dred Scott, being a negro a descendant of African ancestors, who, having been slaves, he could not maintain a suit in that Court, because he was not a citizen. I ask if that was not the end of that case? Then, in the name of God, Judge TANEY, why did you retain it any longer? It was settled upon every principle of adjudication, and no Court has held to it more solemnly than that one. All, then, the Court may say beyond the case was mere talk, and might just as well have been uttered in a bar-room as in a Court. The majority of that Court are interested in that decision, and, strange as it may appear, those who complain of Northern aggression have had a majority of that Court on their side. I will not say that is the reason why the decisions are magnified to such importance. The very men of the very party who, a few years ago, held these decisions of no effect, have turned around of late, and have found a virtue in that Court that can ride triumphantly over every other part of this Government. Such a heresy, if persisted in, can result in nothing but a consolidated despotism. And if the dicta or talk of such a Court should be established, we will have the weakest despotism that ever failed on God Almighty's earth; for the doctrine is so absurd it cannot stand. When did they get the constitutional power to carry slaves into the Territories? It is said now that the Territories being the common property of the States, each State has a right to go into them with any kind of property. I deny the postulate. These Territories do not belong to the States; they belong to the people of the United States; and Congress is the trustee for them. Suppose, for instance, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) should own a plantation in Mississippi, and should wish to take the slaves into a Territory, let me ask which State in its sovereignty is affected? That where the negroes are, or the State where the slaves are owned? On the same ground we might say, suppose, as will probably be the case, we should annex the Fejee Islands to this nation, and suppose the Senator from the State of Fejee should appear in this body, then I believe they not only hold a part of their population in slavery, but they hold to eating a portion of them. Suppose he should take his chattels to our Territory and claim the protection of our country, that he might practice cannibalism there, it is plain you would be bound to protect him, else the State of Fejee would not have her equal rights with the other States. He might say it is the law of my country. We have a right to roast and eat this property, and if you don't protect us in it, we will pull down the pillars of this Republic and involve all in one common ruin. I suppose the Senator from Illinois would say the Territories have a perfect right to have cannibalism or not, and I don't care whether they have it or not; they are perfectly free. Another Senator says they have a right to bring them there, and be protected by the laws of Congress. Another man says Congress has no right to pass laws, but the Courts, which are now omnipotent, can proclaim a law, and we must all bow down to it. There is just this difference of opinion on that side of the Chamber, but all agree that Slavery should be spread to the ends of the earth. But suppose another case. Suppose BRIGHAM YOUNG should come from Utah to Kansas, or any other Territory, with his forty wives. BRIGHAM says these are my property, and I must have the right to bring them in here, or the State of Utah will not have her equal rights. Away with such doctrine. There is no guarantee in the Constitution for any such position as that. Our safety consists in keeping close to the Constitution, and the moment we do stray from this we endanger the harmony of our action. But, waiving the constitutional law, I will suppose that you have a right to take your slaves into the Territories, and hold them. Still, Sir, is it expedient, right and proper to do it? And that brings me to consider a question that has been incidentally brought up. The Fathers of the Republic, I believe without a dissenting voice, agreed that slaveholding was against the common right of man, and was wrong in itself, and should not be cherished. But we find they did not understand it. And now the Slaveholding States have found out Slavery is the normal condition of the black race and a blessing to society, and therefore ought to be extended. That is the only issue I wish to meet, because I know your determination to extend Slavery arising from this new philosophy, that Slavery is the normal condition of the laboring man, and that it is right, just and proper, if not necessary to the happiness of all concerned. If you are right in that I will go with you. Let us extend it, and let us employ missionaries to preach the glory of Slavery, and induce the whole world to turn slaveholders or slaves. I am glad at last to see this great question placed on a solid foundation, for every man knows that no political principle can be placed on anything short of eternal justice and right. The Senator from Georgia may tell us that Slavery is the basis on which society has been founded for thirty centuries. Sir, it is discovered that it is a sandy foundation, which is fast washing away with the advance of mankind in civilization and knowledge. It is a principle that is deemed barbarous, and which is passing away. On that issue let us stand. If Slavery is right, let us extend it; if it is wrong, let it die the death. I hardly know how to meet this issue, for I have been in the habit of believing, with the fathers, that Liberty was the gift of God to every being, and had supposed that this was self-evident. If there is any one here who will not for himself respect the old sentiment—"Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" let him speak. Who would not rather follow a friend or relation to the grave than into the shambles of eternal Slavery? I know it is said the African is an inferior race and cannot defend his own rights. But my ethics tell me that so far from this giving the right to enslave him, it should teach men to be more scrupulous of his rights. I know he is still a human being; they are still men and women; and there are thousands now in bondage who are much more white than black. But whether white or black they have the same joys and sorrows, and are actuated by the same motives we are. Treated like brutes, their souls may be ignored, you may whip and trample them down, but as they are human beings they will rise from the utmost degradation and stand forth in the image of God, the conscious candidates of immortal life. This gives them a full consciousness of their manhood; that stands as an eternal proof that they are not always to be slaves. But if it is right, why this perturbation and fear at the South lest their institutions should fall? Why is it you withhold knowledge from the slaves? What means this persecution of Northern men who go there? What is this fear of the Helper book? If Slavery is the normal condition of the race, do you fear that the handiwork of God will be overturned by these frivolous means? Society in the North needs no such means to sustain itself. You may go there and talk against our institutions. We will invite you to preach the glories of Slavery and its normal condition, and our institutions will stand firmer than ever after the conflict. We fear no such things, though the Senator from Virginia (Mr. HUNTER) may say Slavery is the normal condition and Freedom but an experiment which is likely to come out second best. Everything shows the security of the North, and shows which is the normal condition of man and which not. Look at the great Northwest, with a population as great as all your Slaveholding States, so secure and conscious of her strength that she forms an empire of herself. We hear this cry from the South of "Southern Rights," but we hear nothing from the secure region of Freedom and Free Labor. All this goes to show that Slavery is not the normal condition of man, but it is an institution that has outgrown the times in which it formerly lived, and now only lives of the suffrage of mankind. I will say nothing about it in the States. It is bad enough where there are four millions of unpaid laborers in competition with the laborers of the North. Keep it within your own boundaries, and conduct it in your own way. If it is wrong—and it is wrong—your new philosophy cannot stand the scrutiny of the present age. Yes, more; it is founded on the selfishness and cupidity of man, and not on the justice of God. There is the difficulty with your institutions, and the foundation of your fear. But as to the vast Territories of this country, if I am right, and Slavery is branded and condemned by the God of nature, then, in heaven's name, go with me to limit it, and not to propagate this curse. Now, I ask Senators what they find in this Republican Party so repulsive to them. Our principles are only these: we hold that Slavery is wrong, and inconsistent with the best interest of the people, and we demand that it shall be limited. This limitation will not be hard upon you, because you have land enough to support a population as large as that of Europe, and centuries will roll away before you will occupy what you now have. The next thing we hold is the principle of the Homestead bill; and we demand, also, that there shall be protection to Northern labor against the pauper labor of Europe. These are the only measures of the Republican Party.

Mr. WADE closed by referring to the free negroes of the country, who, he said, were the victims of deep-rooted prejudice, so deep as to make it apparent the two races could not inhabit the same place. Many States were now trying to drive them out. He thought this Government owed it to justice and to themselves to provide some means whereby this unfortunate class might emigrate to some congenial climate, where all their faculties would be developed. There were such countries in Central America, where climate and soil are alike suited to them, and where place could be obtained for them. He would not do them an injustice, or in any way compel them to do anything against their interests, but he hoped this principle would be engrafted on the Republican platform, and then we shall hear no more about negro equality or anything of that sort. He would have the two races separate, and have them both prosperous and happy in the climate best suited to their nature—each enjoying that liberty and freedom from all oppression which is the God-given right of every human being.

Mr. TOOMBS said the Senator either could not comprehend his charges, or was unable to reply to them. He again stated them, and went on to argue that the Free States had violated the Constitution. The South felt no insecurity except from invaders. He had never sent up petitions here asking protection for her industry. She had not complained of the manner in which the Government had been administered, but did complain of the action of State Governments.

Mr. WADE briefly replied, and the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. GROW, of California, (Dem.,) the Military Academy bill was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to postpone it till the papers received from the War Department were printed.

Mr. WIGFALL, from Texas, (Dem.,) said he distinctly understood yesterday, that the bill was to be acted upon to-day, and urged immediate action.

The motion to postpone was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 7.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing an Assay Office and Branch Mint at Chicago. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CASE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked, but failed to receive consent, to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of so amending the rules as to prohibit the publication in the official *Globe* reports of any remarks of members made out of order.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back Mr. MORRILL's Agricultural College bill, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved that its consideration be postponed till the third Tuesday in April.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Rep.,) moved it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRILL said his object was to afford a fair discussion.

Mr. BRANCH remarked that the bill was of vast importance, not only as to the public property proposed to be donated, but the principles involved. He did not desire to see the bill passed through the House under the whip and spur of the previous question or the gag law. He desired to offer amendments, as the provisions of the bill were grossly unjust to the old States.

Mr. MORRILL repeated that it was not his purpose to move the previous question, but to give a fair opportunity for discussion.

Mr. BRANCH said recent proceedings show that a majority of the House is in favor of the Homestead bill. If this should become a law, where would the lands come from for the building up of the proposed agricultural colleges in the several States?

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—72 against.

The following was the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson of Missouri, Avery, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Edmundson, English, Florence, Grow, Hamilton, Harris of Virginia, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Howard, Jones, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Pugh, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Spinner, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stout, Taylor, Thayer, Trimble, Underwood, Vandever, Whiteley, Winslow, Wright—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Alley, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bristow, Buffington, Burnham, Burroughs, Campbell, Carey, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Foster, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Harris of Maryland, Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Hughes, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marston, Maynard, McKnight, McPherson, Moore of Kentucky, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nelson, Nixon, Olin, Perry, Porter, Potter, Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Somes, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Vance, Van Wyck, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Webster, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff—106.

The bill was postponed till the third Tuesday in April.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill, which was passed, enabling Minnesota and Oregon to reclaim overflowed or swamp lands within their limits. It extends the provisions of the law for the benefit of Arkansas and other States, in addition to those above named.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill, and it was passed, authorising patents to issue to mail contractors for the lands heretofore authorized to be selected for mail stations on routes west of the Mississippi to the Pacific, and providing that the Postmaster-General may reserve lands for similar purposes.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) asked, but failed to obtain consent to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency and propriety of removing the National Capital to some point west of the Mississippi.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill incorporating the United States Agricultural Society. He said a gentleman had proposed to deed a lot in this city on which to erect the buildings for the exhibition of the agricultural products of the country, with a capital of $100,000.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with but few members present.

Mr. VAN WYCK in his speech said he had never deserted the principles of Democracy early taught him. But the Democrats of the present day devote their powers to the perpetuation and extension of human servitude, while the principles the Republicans advocate are those heretofore declared by the Democrats and maintained by the fathers of the Republic and framers of the Constitution. In noticing the repeated declarations that the election of Mr. SEWARD to the Presidency would be sufficient cause for a resistance, he said this must mean by force, but where would the South get their arms and gunpowder, as none were manufactured south of the Potomac. Why, in 1814, after the American retreat from Bladensburg, the British could have crowned a King in this Capital. He impugned not Southern courage, but he hazarded the opinion that if the capital had stood in New-England, the British would not have been so successful there as in Washington. He spoke about the despotism at the South, which was as galling to the whites as to the blacks, and said there was no attribute of the Almighty, no command in his word nor spirit of the gospel which tolerated the sentiments as uttered by Southern gentlemen that Slavery is a divine institution. In the course of his remarks he said that Southerners talked about burning witches in New-England, forgetting that slaves are burnt at the stake at the South.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) rose excitedly, and was understood to say that the assertion was false.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Am.,) made the point of order that no member of the House had the right to libel the people of any section, and then deny an opportunity to its representatives to reply. He pronounced the assertion of Mr. VAN WYCK false and unfounded.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississipp

PRESIDENTIAL.

Recommendation of John Bell, in Tennessee, for the Presidency—His Acceptance and Acknowledgments—Interesting Speech.

At the Opposition State Convention, held in Nashville, Tenn., on the 22d of February, Hon. JOHN BELL was recommended as a candidate for the Presidency, and acknowledged the compliment in the following speech. We copy the report of the Memphis *Appeal*:

Mr. BELL advanced to the forum, but was prevented from speaking for several minutes by long, loud, and oft-repeated shouts. When this outburst of enthusiasm had entirely subsided, and an almost breathless stillness pervaded the hall, he spoke as follows:

Insensible would I be, indeed, if these manifestations of your kind feeling towards me did not impress me in a manner which should be a proper and natural response to your cheers and the interest which you manifest in my political fortunes.

I appear before you, gentlemen of the Convention and fellow-citizens, at this time, to discharge a duty which is far more pleasant to me than it can be of interest or even acceptable to you. It is to relieve the burden of my own heart—to express to you briefly my deep and profound gratitude for the honor which you conferred on me this day. You have nominated me and earnestly recommended me to the acceptance and nomination of the Union, conservative men of the United State, but it is not that which impresses me so deeply, and inspires all my gratitude. It is that you—the representatives of the Opposition in Tennessee, from every part of the State—the representatives of my own party associates for a period of twenty—twenty-eight I was going to say, but it has been a period of thirty long years—it is that you have thought proper to bestow this mark of your confidence and friendship upon me.

Through no convention, no popular meeting in any other section or State of the Union should be disposed to confirm or accept your nomination, though my name may be known and spoken of only as a candidate for the highest honor in the gift of the people of the United States, still that you have done so is the measure of my ambition in one respect. If I should live but a few years only, when I come to die, and to look back upon this mark of the confidence of a large portion of the State of Tennessee, it will be a consolation to me in the last hour of my existence.

This is my own native land. It is the land and the people among whom I was born and brought up, and who have sustained me under every vicissitude, by their confidence in me, of my political fortunes. It is you who have sustained me even when I thought it my duty to my country and to this glorious Union to take a course upon two or three most delicate and important questions in opposition to the judgment, for the time being, of thousands of my own friends. Upon my return home, after having cast the most important of all those votes which have been called in question, I met some hundreds of my old friends in Middle Tennessee, who said to me solemnly, upon their first meeting me, "I am afraid you have made a mistake; I fear you have committed an error which will impair your future prospects, and which may withdraw from you the confidence of a large portion of your old supporters; yet I, though differing from you, still have confidence in you. [A voice—"Good."] I have known you too long not to suppose that your position gave you an opportunity of judging better than I could, and that your long experience has given you an advantage over your fellow-citizens in Tennessee, who could [illegible] but one half of what was going on under your eyes when this measure was passed. My approval of your course for so long a period prevents me from opposing otherwise than that whatever you did was done with the sole view of discharging your duty to your country at any hazard to yourself." I would meet another and he would tell me the same thing, and yet another and the same expression of abiding confidence would be made, though differing with me in the expediency of the course which I took.

Let me say to you, gentlemen of the Convention and fellow-citizens, that when I took my position upon these grave and important questions, I knew well—I was well aware by brief responses from my correspondents, and by a few letters addressed to me—I knew it was impossible that the people of the country and my own political friends and supporters could be so well informed upon the question as I was, because the question was sprung suddenly—no popular movement having been made in its favor, either South or North. When I gave that vote, and those votes, I had the greatest and fullest confidence, as I expressed myself in the Senate, that the first impression of my constituents would be against my course upon that important subject, but that I had known them long, and I knew after they had had so many opportunities of judging of my motives and of knowing my prudence in taking any important step, that I was not apt to commit an error; I repeat, when I gave those votes, knowing that I should not immediately meet the approval of my constituents, I did think the time would come, and that in a few years, although I might be thrown out of position by the result of my course, yet in the end I should meet the approval of those who knew me. I did not anticipate that the time would come so soon; and, gentlemen, I would to God, for the sake of the country, that it might never have come. However grateful I would now, my feelings might be, I would it might never have come when my course would meet with so general and enthusiastic approval. I would that the evils which now inflict and rack and imperil this great country and the Union, were not; yet I know it has been these circumstances which have convinced my old friends that I had been right when they thought I was wrong.

I repeat again, fellow-citizens, that the measure of my ambition, so far as a full appreciation and vindication of the motives of my conduct by my immediate friends and fellow-citizens are concerned, is fully awarded to me. It is full, and though nothing more may come of your distinguished mark of confidence to-day, though this may be the end of it, this nomination is a consolation to me; and more than that, it is an honor which no future contingency can ever wrest from me. [Cheers.]

I have now discharged that duty, so grateful to myself, of making these sincere acknowledgments to you for the bestowal of your confidence upon me in the manner in which you have done. To be nominated by so large a body of citizens of this State to the highest office in the Government, and at a period full of peril to our glorious institutions—to liberty itself, and to peace; at a time when such is the condition of public affairs—such the disturbed and agitated state of mind of every section of the Union that the boldest man in the country may well entertain fears for the future, (no man can say with truth to himself, "there is no danger")—at a time like this, and when it would require the toil, judgment and ability of the greatest man, perhaps, that ever has had inscribed to him a place in the record of the past history of this country, would find it no easy task to compose the discord which everywhere prevails; at such a time, and under such circumstances, to be supposed worthy and competent for so high and so responsible a position, testifies to the measure of your reliance in my prudence, firmness and ability, should I attain to that high office, to compose this internal strife.

No higher honor can you confer upon me than this expression of your opinion of my ability and of my patriotic impulses. You have manifested the very highest confidence, and fellow-citizens, I can only promise, should you not be disappointed in your expectations of the result of what you have done—*if I should be the choice of the conservative Union men of these United States, and should reach that high position*—I express to you that all my energies, all my time, all my advantages of my past experience shall be exerted with a full intent to realize your hopes to the extent of which I am able to do. To save the Union under the present circumstances—to prevent civil war—to prevent the crumbling of the most glorious edifice of civil and political liberty ever erected in the tide of time—this is what should be expected o any man that shall attain that high station. I should enter upon the discharge of such duties with trembling, in apprehension of being able to compose the elements of discord which abound throughout the country, quiet them, conciliate them by wise measures into harmony; to enter upon the discharge of such duties might well cause any man to tremble. Whatever I could do, then, I need not assure you, to justify your confidence in me, I would do.

And having said these things, gentlemen, under the circumstances that I appear before you—having received your nomination and recommendation to that high position, it is not usual, nor would it be proper for me, (perhaps it would not be regarded as exactly in accordance with good taste) to enter into a discussion of questions, doctrines and opinions, that you are all familiar with, nor into any notice of my course upon other subjects that I have already given you.

My whole record for twenty-eight years is before the country. My course upon every important political question which has arisen on either the domestic or foreign policy of the country is before you and is generally known. I can only say that the sentiments and the doctrines which have been adopted by you, and approved in this formal meeting, meet my hearty concurrence and approval. [Cheers.] I agree with you upon every one of them, and on any reflection or attention I could give I would alter none of them materially.

And I will close what I have to say by congratulating the country, that at least, so far as the State of Tennessee is concerned, no doubting patriot in the Union may feel any apprehension if the question was only to dissolve it, and the fate of the question depended upon the will, patriotism and determination of the people, they would maintain the Union at all hazards. Whatever wrongs they may suffer from people of other sections, they will repel them within the Union and never desert the fortunes of the Republic. The destiny of this great country, by seeking separate confederacy—seeking shelter from evils which would be multiplied ten fold under a separation of the States. I congratulate the conservative and Union-loving men every where upon the harmony and unanimity with which the patriotic Opposition of Tennessee are disposed to act upon this question. Not a dissenting voice that I have heard has been raised by any individual of this large, intelligent and respectable body, representing the whole State. Not a single dissenting opinion have I heard of being expressed to any one of the measures which have been adopted, or sentiment expressed. Gentlemen, where in the whole history of politics is there an example of like harmony and unity of feeling upon questions. So great harmony cannot be found in the annals of the country. I remember none. There may have been some, but it is rare in a Convention to find expression of sentiments which seem at first presentation to meet the approval of every individual in the assembly. *This is an auspicious commencement of the Opposition.* The people of the State of Tennessee, or a large portion of them, are *determined to crush out the weak cause of those who have less respect and love for the Union than they themselves have.* It is not only auspicious, but it may be regarded in some degree as an augury of the result. It may reach and inspire a large portion of the people in this State, and in the end it *may result in the nomination, if not of myself, of some other strong, determined patriot, who holds the right principles with ourselves.* And I have no doubt your impulses and feelings will be to wage a vigorous opposition to any party, or the candidate of any party, who does not concur with you in the sentiments as to the inestimable value of the Union; and that you would give your enthusiastic and energetic support to other good men as well as myself.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I hope you will not expect me to go into the discussion or notice of all those principles [illegible] been introduced to-day, and which are well known and understood in the country. Under all the circumstances, I must feel it my duty to confine my remarks, and review the condition of the country, and the causes which brought the [illegible] upon us, but it is not my place, I think, now, and I am sure you will see the propriety of my abstaining from any such discussion.

Gentlemen, I take my respectful adieu from the occupancy of this stand, at least.

Mr. BELL then retired amidst thunders of applause.

Parson Brownlow in Defence of his Son.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig.

During the past week, JAMES W. REESE, of Georgia, came to his death from the effects of a blow on the head, inflicted by JOHN BELL BROWNLOW, of Knoxville. This occurred at Emory and Henry College, both parties being students. It is with pain and reluctance I allude to this melancholy affair, and but for the many notices by newspaper editors and correspondents which I have seen, I would refrain from making a single remark. It is legitimate in editors to notice all such occurrences *as items of news*, but when a case is to undergo an judicial investigation, as this is, nothing ought to be said, *pro* or *con.* touching the merits of the case.

I know no harm of the deceased, or his friends—and if I did, I would not utter one word of complaint. In the absence of any information, I presume them to be clever people—they have my sympathies in their bereavement—and I would rise at the hour of midnight to render them any kind service, supposing they would do the same for me. But justice to my son requires the statement of one or two facts. The deceased was a very stout young man—about six feet high; weighed about one hundred and sixty. He gave the first offence in words, and he gave the first blow. My son, though a member of the senior class, had just passed out of his 20th year—weighs about *one hundred and seven pounds*, and is physically feeble. He was knocked down when in the passage, on his way to his room; his antagonist was on him beating him severely, and having kicked him in one eye, that eye was blinded with blood and sand. With the aid of a small boy pulling at him, my son got from under him, and in the same motion seized upon a small chestnut stick within reach, and struck the one unfortunate blow. My son left for East Tennessee openly, going to the Glade Spring dépôt to take the cars, and was so advised by his friends, being myself in Nashville. He did not leave until after the physicians pronounced the deceased in no serious danger, and until my son was arraigned before the faculty, and acquitted, and ordered to go to his studies. He will return to Abingdon at the proper time, and surrender himself to the proper authorities, and await his trial under the laws of Virginia. As he is not, and never was, a quarrelsome young man, and in morals will compare favorably with the better class of young men at colleges, I respectfully suggest to newspaper editors and their correspondents the great injustice of visiting upon him the political or personal sins of his father, *over whom he has never exercised any control.*

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Knoxville *Whig*.

FEB. 28, 1860.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON A BURGLAR—TRIALS FOR GRAND LARCENY, COUNTERFEITING, ETC.

The first case disposed of yesterday in this Court was that of Louis Barnowsky, a Pole, who was indicted, with Charles Murphy, for a grand larceny committed in the store of Hamill & Co., No. 540 Pearl-street, on the 25th January. The property stolen consisted of fifty pounds of sewing silk, worth $300. Barnowsky was arrested on the spot; Murphy jumped from a window to avoid arrest and broke both his legs. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he now is. Yesterday Barnowsky pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four years and seven months in the State Prison.

Joseph Hovey, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at that crime, and was remanded for sentence.

Margaret Shields lived on unpleasant terms with her stepmother, Johanna Shields, and on the 26th of December last, proceeded to extremities with her. In the midst of one of those disputes, which several times a day varied the monotony of their lives, she threw scalding water over her stepmother's face and arms. For the undutiful act she was arrested, indicted, and yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge. Remanded for sentence.

Charles Roberts, indicted with Peter Campbell, for committing a burglary on the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert R. Willets, No. 17 Rutgers-place, on 27th of January, was placed at the bar for trial. In the evening of that day, they opened the street door of Mr. Willets' house with a night key, and took two overcoats from a stand in the hall. On the following day they were arrested in East Broadway wearing the coats, which were fully identified. Last Term Campbell pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Recorder to three years and six months in the State Prison. Roberts determined on taking his chance of an acquittal, and was yesterday convicted of burglary in the first degree. The Court sentenced him to fifteen years and seven months in the State Prison.

William Johnson and Simeon Bartholemew were tried and acquitted on a charge of passing counterfeit $2 bills on the Freehold Bank of New-Jersey.

An Ex-Consul in Trouble.

QUESTION OF VERACITY.

John Duffy vs. *George B. Schenck.*—This was an action by the plaintiff, who was formerly United States Consul at Galway, to recover damages of the defendant for an assault and battery, under the following circumstances: The plaintiff states that on the 9th day of November, 1857, he went on board the steamship *Alabama*, then lying in this port, bound for Savannah, and paid his passage money to the proper officer; that subsequently, while the vessel was off Sandy Hook, he was assaulted by the defendant, who was then Captain of the steamer, and at his command, was suspended in a small boat from the side of the steamer, and there imprisoned for "the space of an hour," that he was beaten with fists and heavy pistols; that, although he had paid his passage money, he was finally set ashore in a "dreary and desolate region," where he suffered much from privation, &c., &c.; that he was compelled to wade to the shore when the boat had reached a fordable point, a pistol being put to his head, and he ordered to perform that feat; that his trunk was thrown overboard and lost. For all this abuse he thought $10,000 a fair forfeit.

The defence was that he had not paid his passage, and that he was not beaten nor assaulted—and that no more force was used than necessary to set him ashore, which he resisted. It was also alleged that he assaulted the defendant, and acted violently, vulgarly and insultingly when asked for his fare, which he refused to pay.

The case was now brought on for trial before Judge BRADY, in the Common Pleas, and is still on. The plaintiff has not yet concluded the narrative of his adventure. Meagher & Campbell, & J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendant.

A Woman Run Over by a Cow.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A VICIOUS COW?

Reese and wife vs. *Cornell.*—This was an action to recover damages of the defendant for alleged negligence on his part in allowing a vicious cow of his to be at large, by reason of which it was averred that the wife of plaintiff was much injured.

It appeared on the trial that in December, 1858, the cow in question was being driven along one of the streets of the City to her place of keeping in Rivington-street, and as she was passing some boys they began to pelt her with stones; the cow was frightened, and ran off at full speed, at every jump becoming more and more frightened by her adventures and collisions, sometimes meeting market women, who shook their baskets at her, and at other times coming in contact with and knocking down persons. Several of the passers by, it was shown, were thus upset in the race.

The plaintiff's wife was one of these unfortunate ones, and now brought her action against the supposed owner, for damages.

After the above facts were shown, Justice BOSWORTH (before whom the trial was had in the Superior Court) granted a non-suit on motion of defendant's counsel, stating that as the evidence was so strong showing that the cow was not vicious, but frightened, that in the event the jury had found the verdict against the plaintiff, it would have been the duty of the Court to set it aside as contrary to evidence. The counsel for plaintiff contended that the fact that the cow knocked so many down in her course was a strong evidence that the collisions with persons were intended and not accidental.

The complaint was dismissed, and will probably dispose of other cases now upon the calendar, growing out of the same bovine stampede.

Mr. Hart for plaintiff; Maynard & Stuyvesant for defendants.

Habeas Corpus.

UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE OF COUNSEL.

Matter of Henry Martin.—This was an application on behalf of the above named prisoner, by his counsel, for his release on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was heard before Justice SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court.

The prisoner was arrested in February last in the Tenth Ward of the City, and on the 28th of that month committed by Justice STEERS, upon a charge of feloniously uttering a counterfeit bill or note.

The ground of the application was, that as the commitment of the Justice did not set forth that the prisoner passed or uttered the note, knowing that it was counterfeit, it was defective and the prisoner could not be held in confinement under it. Counsel argued that it was not enough that the commitment set forth that the note was *feloniously* uttered, but it must charge specifically, as is charged in an indictment, that the note was offered or uttered, the prisoner *knowing* it to be counterfeit, and with intent to defraud.

Mr. Anthon, Assistant District-Attorney, contended that the word *feloniously* was sufficient to make the commitment valid and justify the detention of the prisoner.

The counsel for the prisoner, not relying alone upon the commitment, introduced the affidavits taken before Justice Steers, and upon which the commitment was made, and began to read them.

Justice SUTHERLAND, after reading the commitment, asked if the counsel read the affidavits as a portion of the motion papers. The counsel said he did.

Justice SUTHERLAND then said that if that was the case he should have to take them and read them also. He was of opinion that the commitment charged no offence at all, and that upon that the prisoner would have to be discharged; but as the affidavits had been read, he should read them himself, and if they furnished sufficient cause for the commitment, he should still hold the prisoner. Decision reserved.

Transportation of Gunpowder.

The Hazard Powder Company vs. *John Northam and John W. Smith.*—This was an action to recover the possession of a quantity of gunpowder, alleged to have been wrongfully detained by the defendants.

The plaintiffs contracted with the defendants, who were ship-owners, and then the owners of the brig *Vermont*, to transport to New-Orleans from this City, a quantity of powder, averred to be worth $15,000. They allege that the defendants said, at the time the contract was made, that the powder could be insured, and that it was upon that ground alone that the powder was delivered to the defendants for transportation; that subsequently, however, they learned that they could not have the powder insured, and not wishing to take the risk of sending it uninsured, they brought this suit of replevin, and the Sheriff took the powder from the defendants. On the other hand, the defendants state that they were contracted with to transport the powder; that the powder was delivered to them and the bills of lading made out, and they being about to leave Quarantine, when the plaintiffs wrongfully took it from them. They deny the allegations of the plaintiff as to the insurance, and claim that they were entitled to a lien upon the powder for their freight. They aver that they were damaged to a considerable extent in not having the cargo for the voyage agreed upon, as stated. The trial is now in progress before Justice JAMES, in the Supreme Court, the defendants having their security, in case of judgment in their favor, in the replevin bond of the plaintiff.

Geness & Watson for plaintiff; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for defendants.

The City Judgments.

THE COMPTROLLER'S MOTION IN THE MARINE COURT DENIED.

Martin vs. *The Mayor, &c., and three other cases.*—In these cases judgments were originally rendered in favor of the plaintiffs in the Marine Court. The Comptroller, under the Tax Levy act of 1859, made a motion to open the judgments, in the Court of Common Pleas, upon affidavits alleging his belief in the existence of collusion and fraud in obtaining the judgments. The Court of Common Pleas held that in cases like these, where only it became cognizant of the judgment by the filing of a transcript in the office of its clerk, it would not interfere to set the judgment aside, and denied the motion. A similar motion was then made in the Marine Court, in each of these cases, for the purpose of vacating the judgments.

Justice MAYNARD, before whom the motion was made, has lately rendered his decision, denying the motion. The following is the principal part of his opinion:

MAYNARD, J.—The motion made in these cases is to vacate the several judgments rendered in favor of the plaintiffs, on the ground of collusion or fraud, or for certain irregularities alleged to exist by the defendants. It is admitted that these judgments were rendered by this Court, after a regular and fair trial, at which both parties were represented. It has been repeatedly decided by the Court of Common Pleas, that this Court cannot open judgments rendered by it, unless the same were obtained by default. But it is urged, on the part of the defendants, that the fifth section of the Tax Levy act gives this Court authority, as other Courts, to open judgments aga nst the defendants. That section gives the Comptroller the right, when he believes that a judgment has been obtained by collusion, or is founded in fraud, to apply to the Court, and to take such steps to open and reverse the same as are necessary. Assuming that this Court has no power to open judgments rendered by it, after trial, I cannot think that the language of that section confers this new power upon it. This is essentially a statutory Court, and its power is confined strictly within the limits prescribed by statute. It can take no power by implication.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Manuel* vs. *Bedell.*—Motion granted.

Barker vs. *Pentz.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Onderdonk vs. *James.*—Order granted.

James vs. *James.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Matter of G. W. Pearcy.—The *certiorari*, if any issues, should be directed to the keeper or keepers of the Penitentiary, and not to the Justices.

Phenix Bank vs. *Church.*—Motion granted, to be put on Calendar for Friday, the 16th inst.

Heaton vs. *Cook.*—Motion for readjustment of costs denied, without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Hagemond* vs. *Hutchinson.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest is denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff to abide the event of the action.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Duffy* vs. *Davis.*—Leave to answer granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Fiske vs. *Skeate.*—Motion denied, with $60 costs to abide event.

Otis vs. *Wood.*—Preliminary objection sustained.

Lyon vs. *Burns.*—Case settled.

Robertson vs. *Coghill.*—Motion to strike out parts of answer denied.

McCoy vs. *Polleck.*—New trial ordered, no one appearing to oppose. Costs to abide event.

Calendar....THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 75, 77, 82, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 91½, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 579, 597, 555, 619, 621, 627, 629, 631, 635, 637, 641, 643, 647, 651, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665. *Part II.*—Nos. 952, 508, 144, 480, 270, 308, 342, 482, 434, 522, 424, 174½, 568, 570, 574, 576, 578, 580, 586.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 503, 493, 649, 651, 609, 677, 681, 323, 331, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 695. *Part II.*—Nos. 412, 240, 160, 462, 512, 516, 518, (196, 197,) 56, 198, 82, (80, 81,) 212.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1762, 1767, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1776, 1779, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1780. *Part II.*—Nos. 425, 1585, 1708, 420, 1609, 356, 1636, 418, 1615, 376, 424, 1621, 2568, 1541.

But $10,000 remain to be raised in New-Haven to complete the sum of $250,000 required for the construction of the city water-works.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 7.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	99¾	
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	
5,000	do	b60	90
4,000	do		90
14,000	Virginia S 6s	89¾	
1,000	Missouri S. 6s	80¾	
5,000	do	s4	80¾
30,000	do	80¾	
30,000	do	b60	81
61,000	do		81
25,000	do	s60	80¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s		89
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7's		101
3,000	Har. R. 1st Mtg.		96
3,000	M.C.R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. Bds.		95
1,000	Goshen Bk. Bds.		58
1 000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		89
6 000	G. & C. 2 m bds	87¾	
2 000	D. L. & W. 2d m.		95
1,000	C. & T. S. F. bds		60
21	Union Bank	104½	
5	Bk of the S. of N. Y.	97¾	
50	Manhat'n G. Scrip		145
50	Canton Company		21
500	do	b30	22
200	do		21¾
100	do		24½
100	do		22¾
100	do	b60	22¾
300	N. Y. Central R.		71¾
100	do	s5	71¾
100	do	s10	71¾
100	do	s30	71¾
910	do		71¾
700	do	b60	72
1100	do	b30	72
2075	do		72
250	do	b63	71¾
200	do	s10	71¾
100	do	s7	72

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90	
500	Cal. State 7s		89
2,000	do		89¾
10,000	N. C. State 6s		97
10,000	Virginia 6.6s	s60	98
1,000	Missouri S. 6s		81½
15,000	do		81¾
50,000	do	s15	81¾
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '47		104
50	Pacific M. S. Co		93¾
100	do		94¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60	72
250	do		72½
100	do	s3	72
100	do	s30	72
300	do	b3	72
1 400	do		71¾
200	do	s60	71¾
100	do	s30	71¾
200	Cary Improv't Co		5
130	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		94
100	Pacific Mail St. Co.		93¼
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.	b60	15¾
50	Hudson Riv. R.	b30	39½
100	do		39¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.		23
100	do		33¼
5	Sixth-av. Railroad		140
100	Brooklyn City R.		116
50	Panama Railroad		133¾
50	do		133¾
80	Reading Railroad		41¾
100	do	b30	41¾
300	do		41¾
20	do		41¾
93	Mich. Cen. R.		38¾
100	do		39
100	do		39¼
7	do		39¼
25	do	s60	39
50	do		39¾
25	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.		7¾
275	do		8
100	do	s60	7¾
600	Illinois Central R.		89¾
100	do	s30	89
150	do	s60	58¾
150	do		59¾
55	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.		89
200	Gal. & Chic. R.		68
250	do	s30	58
100	do	b10	58¾
200	do	b60	58¾
650	do		58¾
100	Clev. & Toledo R.		19¾
350	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		63¾
200	do		63¾
50	do	b60	63¾
1	Chi. Bur. & Q'y R.		45
50	Del. Lack. & W. R.		87

But the Governor, will be confessedly [illegible] for that object, and will take [illegible] different from either *Tolling* or *Issuing*, originally proposed, or as now pending. The other New-York shares were firm. Erie, Harlem and Hudson are a fraction higher, and of the Western stocks nearly the whole list improved from the last prices of yesterday. Panama 1 ₱ cent. better, and Pacific Mail steady. For Delaware and Hudson 94 ₱ cent. was paid, and the closing quotation 94@94½ cent. Delaware and Lackawanna 87 ₱ cent., and Reading 41½ ₱ cent.; all these being identified with the Anthracite Coal trade, in regard to which our Philadelphia advices are equally encouraging with views of the New-York carriers. The City Bank and City Railway shares were in demand; Sixth-avenue brought 140, and Brooklyn City 116 ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds the demand steadily gains strength this week for nearly all the prominent descriptions, some of which are growing scarce on the Street. For Illinois Central Constructions 89½ ₱ cent. was paid and but few offered, although the scrip shares did not sustain the advance of yesterday by ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. New-York Centrals, Hudsons and Harlems are held for a further advance; Central sixes for 92½; sevens, of '76, 101 ₱ cent.; Harlem firsts, 96, and Hudson thirds, 86 bid. Further sales of Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents were made at 95 ₱ cent. In State Stocks, other than Missouris, already noticed, there was a further advance on Tennessees, North Carolinas and Californias, and 93 ₱ cent., option to the seller, 60 days, was paid for Virginias. The general market this afternoon closed steady on the speculative share list, and fair for the State and Coal stocks. In the Canton Land shares various fluctuations ensued; they were 19½ yesterday morning, and 20 in the afternoon; this morning, 22@22½, and in the afternoon 21@21½ ₱ cent. The movement from $17 upward is understood to be based on the several measures of the Maryland Legislature, looking to the extension of railway passenger facilities through the City of Baltimore and its growing suburbs—of which the Canton estate is one—and to the location of the State Inspection Warehouses on the Canton grounds. The last-named measure appears to be in sufficient doubt to cause the fluctuations in the stock just alluded to. The speculation appears to be participated in by both the Baltimore and New-York holders.

In the Discount market to-day, we hear of sales of lists of single-name paper, first-class of course, running into next September, at 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and of shorter bills, indorsed, at 6@6½ ₱ cent. Demand Loans, 5@6 ₱ cent., the lowest figure being more the rule to the old Brokers. Since the close of the Boston mail for the *Europa* yesterday, we hear of nothing new in Exchange. The *Europa* carried out the Mexican Silver received here yesterday from New-Orleans. The Customs to-day are $111,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $11,000; disbursements, $207,000; balance this afternoon, $8,609,586.

There is an improved tone in the Cotton market to-day, owing to telegraphic advices from New-Orleans of moderate current receipts.

The Bank returns from the four leading commercial cities of the country this week all show improvement in the stock of Bullion, the main increase being in this City. The Loans and Discounts are quite steady, and out of New-York rather lower than higher, compared with the previous returns. The Deposits show an accumulation of Money at these central points much earlier in the Spring than usual:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
New-York, Mar. 3	$134,012,700	$23,086,812	$8,165,026	$30,676,172
Boston, Mar. 3	59,393,800	5,834,800	6,196,700	18,945,600
Philadelphia, Mar. 3	25,749,417	4,816,052	2,697,108	15,192,971
New-Orleans, Feb. 25	24,395,287	12,645,074	13,600,419	20,850,813
Total	$235,144,234	$46,382,738	$30,859,253	$135,565,556
Previous week	$234,881,110	43,088,584	30,452,576	132,448,169

The Illinois Central Company have received the following from their Superintendent in Illinois, in regard to the traffic of the line, which compares favorably with the best year before the panic:

"Freight tends southward, and the large amount of freight on the river at various points leaves to us at Cairo limited means to carry off our freight, which accumulates at that point. We have for the past two weeks been crowded at Cairo, sometimes with 2,500 tons of freight in cars on the track, without boats to take it, and to day the demand for Cairo freight is greater than can be accommodated with river transportation, hence it will be impossible to increase earnings if all the trade continues, as at this time, southward. In January there were forwarded 423 764 bushels Grain, 10,639 bbls. Flour, 11,164 bbls. Provisions, 3,908 bbls. Whisky; received 2,477 hhds. Sugar and 1,653 bbls. Sugar and Molasses. The freight earnings in January were 111,078 85; in January, 1856, $63,220 57; in February, $113,905 50; in February, 1856, $60,844 67."

At the annual election of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held in Philadelphia on Monday, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors: J. Edger Thomson, Washington Butcher, William R. Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Thomas Mellon, John Hulme, G. D. Rosengareen, Wistar Morris, G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; Wm. H. Smith, Pittsburgh.

The *Utica Herald* thus refers to a difficulty in the Central Bank of that city:

"We regret to learn of charges that Mr. O. B. MATTESON, President of the Bank of Central New-York, has been guilty of using the credit of the bank improperly for his own benefit. The amount involved is said to be about $6,500, for which the bank is abundantly secured. In consequence, the Directors, it is understood, have passed unanimously a resolution inviting him to resign, with a plain implication that a removal will follow promptly on a refusal. We regret exceedingly this development, as well on account of the individuals as on account of the reputation of our city and its institutions."

The receipts of the eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi Road in February were $29,579 86.

The following are the earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for the month of February, compared with the same month last year:

1860	$41,911	1859	$38 299
Increase			$3,612

The earnings of the Little Miami Railroad in February were:

1860	$91,436	1859	$86,477
Increase			$4,959

The following are the earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincey Railroad Company for the month of February, 1860:

February, 1860	$111,869	February, 1859	$88,854
Increase			$23,035

The annual report of the Northern Central Railroad of Baltimore shows as follows:

Passengers	$252,096
Freight	646,767
Mail	29,362
Miscellaneous	1,300
Total	$929,527
Less earnings of Wrightsville, York and Gettysburgh Railroad, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	6,199
Balance	$923,328

EXPENSES.

Expenses of transportation	$272,781
Expenses of repairs of machinery	136,424
Expenses of repairs of railway	159,033
General expenses	20 772
Total	$589,011
Less expenses charged Wrightsville, York and Gettysburgh Railroad Company, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1859, per contract	6,676
Working expenses, 63.06 ₱ cent	$582,336
Net revenue	340,992
Total	$923 328

The February business of the Michigan Southern Railroad was as follows:

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$12,453	$14,136
Freight	67,325	51,857
Mails	4.310	4,139
Miscellaneous	4.744	6 694
Total	$119,832	$106,827
Increase		13,005

A bill to amend the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by which the private stockholder interest is hereafter to have one director for every two thousand five hundred shares of stock, has passed the Senate of Maryland. It has yet to be adopted in the House. At present the private stockholders are represented by twelve, the State by ten, and the City of Baltimore by eight directors.

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES IN BOSTON—1859.

HOME COMPANIES.

Names of Companies.	No. of Policies.	Amount insured.	Net Asset.
Massachusetts Hospital	48	$127,709	$23,478
N. E. Mutual	4,011	13,041,494	1,257,686
State Mutual	1,736	2,676 550	251,617
Berkshire	990	1,097,550	106,895
Mass. Mutual	2,026	4,210,280	183,516
Total	8,723	$23,043,504	$2,021,923

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Mutual Life, N. Y.	11,619	$37,225,302	$5,840,150
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	6,748	22,550,177	2,800 717
Connecticut, Conn.	9,344	23,701,304	2,528,842
National, Vermont	5,122	1 751,539	187,768
Union Mutual, Me.	1,851	4,329,542	582.844
Manhattan, N. Y.	2,214	10,323,544	670.268
Charter Oak, Conn.	3,306	6,370,940	322,436
Am Temperance, Conn.	1,810	2,515,301	108,452
Knickerbocker, N. Y.	711	1,843,994	110,756
Equitable, N. Y.	174	868,000	7,974
Guardian, N. Y.	75	209.300	2,876
Total	39 874	$140,697,023	$13,163,083
Totals	48,607	132,740,827	15,185,016
New-York Life Ins. Co.	4,417	15,284,718	1,767,123
U. S. Life Ins. Co. N.Y.	2,597	6,375,121	$

the first grades of cattle, and for these only. There were but few really good animals, and the competition for these carried the first sales up nearly ½c. above the average rates last week. After a few choice animals were taken, moderate sales of good cattle were made; but few common cattle were taken. This morning several new droves were in the yards, and the market opened dull and continued so through the day, or up to about 2 P. M., when there was only here and there a solitary butcher picking an animal at about his own price. Several hundred cattle will probably remain unsold for a day or two, and perhaps some may remain unsold until the next market day.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	10¼c.@10¾c.	10¾c.@11c.
First quality.....	9c. @10c.	9¼c.@10¼c.
Medium quality.....	8c. @ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9¼c.
Poor quality.....	6¾c.@ 7¾c.	7c. @ 8¼c.
Poorest quality.....	6c. @ 6¾c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
General selling prices..	7c. @ 9c.	7¾c.@10c.
Average of all sales....	7¾c.@ 8c.	8¾c.@ 8¾c.

These figures, it should be remembered, indicate only the average transactions of the week's market. The closing sales this P. M. are lower than those in the table, especially for the medium and lower grades. It is scarcely possible to form an estimate of prices at a time when there is an over-supply, and those dealers who have a few tailings of droves are glad to get them off their hands at any price.

SHEEP.

In the sheep market there is no change to note from last week.

Browning reports the following lots received at his market in Sixth-street during the past week: From New-York, 536; brought in, 357 by C. H Turner, 179 by William Thompson. From New-Jersey, 463; brought in, 66 by T. S. Cathers, 200 by G. B. Holcomb, 99 by J. W. Dunham, 98 by Andrew Robbins. From Ohio, 340; brought in, 157 by J. S. Daley, 183 by William Thompson. From Pennsylvania, 71; brought in by G. B. Holcomb. Total, 1,410. Among the sales reported are the following:

R. H. Hunt quotes sales of			
130 sheep.....	$980 47	60 sheep.....	$307 50
179 sheep.....	1,073 37		
Totals.....	369		$2,371 34
An average of $6 42 ₱ head.			
Bellis & Kent sold 518 head as follows:			
215 sheep.....	$1,163 12	160 sheep.....	$1,127 50
138 sheep.....	168 00		
Totals.....	513		$3,058 62
Average, $594. Also sold 99 head at 12½c. ₱ lb.			
O'Brien & McGraw's sales were:			
150 sheep.....	$1,020 73	304 sheep.....	$1,677 87
186 sheep.....	855 86	33 sheep.....	177 37
155 sheep.....	738 25	347 sheep.....	1,739 00
Totals.....	1,175		$6,209 10

Also, 37 beeves, 34 cows and calves, and 67 calves.

Sales by J. McCarty: 145 sheep at $5 50 ₱ head.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER.—Forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers st. The WOODLAND PARK HOUSE will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of May. This spacious, elegant mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the bank of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view of the River; excellent bathing, boating and fishing; superior accommodations for horses and carriages. Owing to the great demand for rooms at Woodland last season the proprietor has leased the RIVER SIDE HOTEL, on the Hudson River, opposite the railroad station and steamboat landing, 163-land st. Parties engaging rooms at this Hotel will have the privilege of the extensive grounds, billiard-room and bowling alley of WOODLAND PARK. Families and single gentlemen wishing to enjoy all the comforts of the country, with the conveniences of a town residence, will find this a most desirable location, it being only seven miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboats and stages. Applications for rooms to be made at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th av. and 22d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO Leave the City early can find first-class board, on reasonable terms in a Connecticut farm-house, about three hours' ride from the City; very hilly, healthy location. For particulars address COUNTRY BOARD, No. 226 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—WANTED BY A SINGLE GENtleman, lawyer by profession, a neatly furnished room, with or without meals, with a private family located in a quiet and respectable neighborhood above 8th-st. No objection to a family capable of using the French or German language, or both, with fluency and accuracy. Price, including breakfast and dinner, not to exceed $7 per week. Address ALPHA, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT AND back room, with pantries, on third floor, and two single rooms, for gentlemen on first and second floors; terms from $5 to $8 per week, with good board; house first class, with all improvements; location desirable; dinner at 6 o'clock; no moving. Apply at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE would be accommodated; no other boarders; new house, with all the modern improvements; in Brooklyn; healthy locality, 25 minutes from Atlantic, Wall-st. or Fulton ferries; terms $12 to $16, according to rooms furnished or unfurnished; or two single gentlemen, $5 to $7. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 1,052.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor, handsomely furnished, to let with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; those wishing to pay a fair price for good accommodations, may apply at No. 109 West 10th-st.; references given and required.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A first-class house, No. 230 West 52d-st., a south parlor for a gentleman and his wife, and a small room for a single person, both furnished. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-room on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT BOARD AT NO. 16 Bethune-place, within one block of Broadway, and third door from Clinton-place. Several rooms, single or double. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite of rooms may be obtained in a small family, residing at 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily living in their own house and having no boarders, would accommodate three persons with pleasant rooms on first or second floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st. Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for a family or gentleman, to let with board in a house pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

JERSEY CITY.—A SMALL FAMILY OF TWO or three persons can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms. Location good. Family small. Apply at No. 30 Pavonia-place, South 5th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-York.—A gentleman wishes board for himself and daughter, (aged 9 years,) in a small private family where his child would receive kind and gentle treatment with a mother's care; would prefer a family having a little girl about the same age, as company to his; require a parlor and two bed-rooms, well furnished House must be in a pleasant neighborhood, in the vicinity of a good school, and contain the modern improvements. For a satisfactory place a good price will be paid; the best reference required and given. Address WARD, Box No. 1,103 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE and five children, would like to engage the second story, with board, within a private family where there are no other boarders; location above 14th-st., between 4th and 7th avs.; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,279 City Post-office, with terms.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS son, a lad of 16 years, wish a room in the upper part of the City, in a private family, either with or without meals. Address G. W. C., Box No. 616 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—A NICELY-FURNISHED Room, with breakfast and tea, is desired by two young men in a private family; location between 8th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Best of reference given. Address H. H. A, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—The advertiser would like to obtain board for himself, wife, child and nurse, for the Summer. Location must be within two hours' ride of New-York. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,473 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish a suite of rooms in a private family, or where there are few boarders. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address E. B., Box No. 2,807 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman; terms must be moderate; location in the vicinity of Cooper Institute, or near East Broadway. Address T. A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, having all modern improvements, on second floor, may be obtained, with or without partial board, in a private family, located between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, by a single gentleman; no other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, L. T. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS.—A SUITE OF COMMODIOUS apartments, with permanent arrangements, for one family only, or for gentlemen only. Meals provided in the house at private table. Address S. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily to rent, to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired; only a few steps to the stages or cars. References required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry goods store.

HOME WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—$25 PER month will be paid by a single gentleman for a pleasant furnished room, with board, in a good location in Brooklyn. Very best of reference given. Private family preferred. Address CORYDON, Box No. 1,557 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, not above 18th-st., single room, with gas and closets, terms from $12 to $14 per week. Address J. W. H., Box No 3,631 Post-office.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM on first floor to rent, without or partial board. Terms moderate. Apply No. 50 22d-st., one door east of 4th-av.

LECTURES.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, WILL LECTURE ON "YOUNG AMERICA," BEFORE THE BURCHARD CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, (7½ o'clock,) At the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church. Tickets 25 cents.

DR. GILBERT WILL LECTURE THIS EVENING in Hope Chapel, No. 740 Broadway, on *The Heart, Circulation and Liver—their Appearance in Health and Disease &c.* Very valuable information will be imparted. Don't fail to hear it. Admission only 12c

TO MASONS AND BUILDERS.—A FINE LOT of seasoned poles for sale by GEO. THURBURN & CO., No. 740 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, citizens of New-York, beg leave respectfully to represent to your honorable bodies, that we are the owners of a majority of the property lying between the 4th and 5th avs. and 42d and 79th sts. in said City.

We have observed that a bill has been introduced into the Assembly, the purpose of which is to open a public place or street seventy-five feet wide, up to 79th-st. parallel to the 4th and 5th avs., which public place or street would affect the property we represent: We respectfully ask of your honorable bodies that you will not by the passage of any bill authorize the extension or opening of the proposed public place or street, and for these, among other important reasons, viz.:

1. An enormous number of lots in this district of the City of New-York has already been withdrawn from the uses of its inhabitants by the opening of the Central Park, for which public place the property we represent has already been heavily assessed.

2. The opening of this additional public place within about four hundred feet of the eastern side of the Central Park, would withdraw a further number of lots from use.

3. It would cause a great expense to the tax-payers of this City without any corresponding benefit.

4. It is not asked, so far as we can learn, by any large number of influential citizens.

5. It is not needed for a thoroughfare, because on the east parallel with street runs the 4th-av., which has been widened to one hundred and forty feet, while on the west is the 5 h-av., and in addition the whole width of the Central Park.

6. It would lay additional burdens upon the property of this section, to which the owners are unanimously opposed, and which this property, already so heavily assessed for the Central Park, for the widening of the 4th-av., &c., &c., should not be exposed to.

7. As it would confer no real benefit, but a large expense, it would tend, if carried into effect, to still further weaken the confidence of our citizens and capitalists in the real estate of this City, already much impaired by unexpected and unnecessary burdens, imposed by legal authorities.

Finally, it would neither conduce to the beauty, the health, the convenience, nor the prosperity of the City.

For these and other reasons the undersigned respectfully ask that your honorable bodies will withhold your consent from the bill proposed.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1860.

Signed,

COURTLANDT PALMER,	JAMES LENNOX,
BENJ. DOUGLASS,	A. G. HAMMERSLEY,
J. F. BUTTERWORTH,	by J. W Hammersley, Agt.
MARY JONES,	HENRY MASON,
GEORGE A. JONES,	by J. Cruickshank, Agt.
C. W. RAYNOR,	H. F. & E. PHINNEY,
CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,	THOS. T. FERRIS,
P. CALLAHAN,	WRIGHT & LIES,
GEORGE DOUGLASS,	H. PHILLIPS & CO.,
R. C. VAN VALKENBURGH,	REBECCA JONES,
	by Lewis C. Jones, Agt.

Representing more than one-half of the lots through which the proposed Avenue would be opened.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1860 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and specifying the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. WILLEN
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—$2,500 REWARD.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of said City, approved by me this day, do hereby offer a reward of TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in addition to the reward of five hundred dollars previously offered by me, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered WM. S. TUKES, a Custom-house night watchman, who was found lying dead on the sidewalk in front of No. 14 State-street, at 11½ o'clock on Friday night, the 10th February inst., with marks of violence on his person justifying the belief that he had been murdered. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony given or procured by the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded. [SEAL.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS will meet on MONDAY, March 12 1859, at 2 P. M., at No. 32 Chambers-st. All parties interested will please appear without further notice.

MICHAEL TUOMEY, H. W. GENET, G. STARK, } Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT will meet on MONDAY, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JOHN T. HENRY,
HENRY SMITH,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S NEW ROMANCE!

TICKNOR & FIELDS HAVE NOW READY

THE MARBLE FAUN; OR THE ROMANCE OF MONTE BENI. BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, Author of the "Scarlet Letter," &c. 2 vols. 16mo. Cloth. $1 50.

Copies mailed by the Publishers on receipt of price.

The First Edition is nearly exhausted by advance orders, and dealers wishing an early supply will please send orders immediately.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

PLATO'S WORKS.—THE DIVINE AND MORAL WORKS OF PLATO, translated from the original Greek, with introductory Dissertations and Notes. First American from the sixth London edition, carefully revised and corrected from Sydenham and Taylor. Large 12mo. Price $1 25. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. E. BLANCHARD, 76 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building. Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST. Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES, BY M. WISE, OPTICIAN, Has REMOVED to No. 755 BROADWAY.

Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest flint, which, through their high polish and true ground, produce the purest vision, and have been highly recommended as the best, in their effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.

Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for Cataract, can also be suited.

He inserts NEW GLASSES of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.

He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight for five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1. SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, Bone Dust, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st., New-York.

CITY TWINE MILLS, No. 89 Ann-st., rear. Warehouse, No. 46 Beekman-st. T. P. TRAVERS, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Twines of all descriptions.

FOR SALE.—A PEW, VERY DESIRABLY SITUated, in Dr. Spring's Church, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st. Also a house, brown-stone front, in 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to E. L. KNAPP, No. 615 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN BRICK CHURCH, CORner 5th-av. and 37th-st., side aisle. Apply to W. W. OAKLEY, Mission House No 23 Centre st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE BOUNTY LAND WARRANT NO 143,856, issued Jan. 12, 1856, to Hetty Williamson, widow of David Williamson, of Capt. Bergen's Company of New-York Militia, War of 1812; was duly placed in the Post-office in the City of New-York on the 10th day of October, 1859, directed to Thomas A. Biedricks, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., since which time it cannot be found. All persons are hereby cautioned not to negotiate the same, as application has been made to the General Land-office for a duplicate of the same.

LOST—ON THE 6TH INST., IN THOMPSON-ST. or the Parade-ground, a Miss's GOLD (chased) BRACELET, engraved "Emmie" in the scroll. The finder will receive a suitable reward, and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 180 Thompson-st., near Bleecker.

FOUND—TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1860, A PORT MONNAIE in the 3d-av., with a small amount of money and some valuable papers, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. J. J. TRAPHAGEN, No. 5 Macdougal-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS.

L. A. OSBORN, Formerly OSBORN & VINCENT, Invites the attention of Jobbers to his New Patent CHAMPION SKIRT, which, for Grace, Comfort and Durability surpasses all others ever offered to the public. The CHAMPION SKIRT is made in a great variety of styles, which cannot fail to please in any market. One of the latest styles, known as the CHAMPION BELLE, is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be unequaled in this or any other country. The RENOWNED IMPERIAL SKIRT is still in great demand, and has all the new improvements of shape and style. The great objection to Hoop Skirts is entirely overcome in the CHAMPION and IMPERIAL, they being made in such manner, and of such quality, as to be no obstacle in the way of GETTING IN AND OUT OF CARRIAGES, OMNIBUSES, CARS, &c.

JOBBERS are requested to hand in their orders early, to secure the goods, as my large stock and daily productions will not meet the demand without increasing the manufacture, which I am doing daily, hoping to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.

SKIRT MANUFACTURERS can obtain License Under my Extension Skirt Patent on liberal terms, at the office of the subscriber.

DEALERS ARE CAUTIONED not to buy or sell EXTENSION SKIRTS unless the same are properly stamped by authority from me, as all infringers of my patent will be held liable for damages

L. A. OSBORN, NO. 92 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

A CARD. NEW SPRING MANTILLAS, NEW SPRING CLOTH CIRCULARS, NEW SPRING VELVET MANTILLAS, An exquisite assortment for CITY RETAIL TRADE, Will be opened this week by W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 244 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Buildings.

JAMES TUCKER Has removed his retail trade in PARIS FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BRIDAL SETS AND GARNITURES, to No. 757 Broadway. Two doors above 8th-st., under Clinton Hotel. Wholesale and Retail at No. 361 as usual.

MR. A. ARNOUX RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS CUSTOMERS and patrons that he is now with MESSRS. CHANDLER SMITH & CO., No. 675 BROADWAY, UNDER THE LA FARGE HOUSE, where he will be happy to furnish them with superior Garments, made under his own supervision.

Messrs. CHANDLER SMITH & CO., have a very large and carefully selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, and their arrangements and facilities for obtaining goods in Europe enable them to give their customers the earliest notice from all desirable novelties.

A. ARNOUX assures his customers their tas es can be suited.

AT W. JACKSON'S, No. 551 BROADWAY, The following Spring Goods being just received, will be offered at wholesale and retail.

4 cases English Balzarines, 18¾ cents, worth 31,
5 cases Palmetto Cloth, 12½ cents, worth 25,
3 cases Check Poplins, 25 cents, worth 37½,
5 cases English Delaines, 12½ cents, worth 18¾,
2 cases Silk Poplins, 62½ cents, worth $1,
2 cases Foulards, 62½ cents, worth 87½,
3 cases Fine Purple Cloths, 37½ cents, worth 62½.

N. B.—Most of the above goods can be worn by ladies not in mourning.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods. No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES—LADIES, MISSES and gents'; also a great variety of gauntlet and fleece lined, from 25 cents up. Ladies', misses' and gents' under-garments and hose very cheap. Cloth, knitting-yarns all colors, Shetland veils, &c., at ELGER'S, 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

MISS RUSSELL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This school is located at Greenfield, Mass., a town on the Connecticut River, which is climate and scenery is unsurpassed; it is also accessible by railroad from all directions. There are two terms in the year, the first beginning Sept. 16 and ending Feb. 2, the second beginning Feb. 24 and ending July 7. The course of instruction embraces, in addition to the common and higher English branches, the French, German and ancient languages. A native French teacher resides in the family, and French is made, as far as possible, the language of the school. Circulars, embracing terms, references, &c., may be obtained at the office of J. Russell & Co., No. 89 Beekman-st., New-York, or by application to Miss Russell, in Greenfield

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—A reliable medium for transaction of all business pertaining to Schools, Teachers and Pupils. Parents supplied with School Circulars gratuitously. References: Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Hon. Henry Barnard, Dr. Lowell Mason, et. al. Wanted immediately, several teachers of music and modern languages. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The summer term will commence April 3, 1860. Pupils limited at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 562 Broadway, and at the school.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition four-teen weeks, at Hudson-River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Terms opens April 18. Fourteen Instructors. Sixteen miles distant by rail from New-York. Catalogue sent. Rev. A. FLACK

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 34th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—LATTER PART of April a New-York teacher of seven years' experience will start for Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to pursue his profession there. Parents desiring to send their children to the Continent of Europe will find this a favorable opportunity; advertiser speaks German and French. Satisfactory references given and required. Address LEYNCOURT, White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN QUALIFIED to teach Latin, Greek, German, English and mathematics, and who is disengaged part of the day, wishes to make an arrangement to teach for his board, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "J.," Box No. 1,675 New-York Post-office.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, PERfectly qualified, desires a situation as music teacher in a school or private family. A Southern or Western State preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., C. A. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, New-York.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—Bible House, New-York, for negotiating between schools and teachers, and furnishing pianos, melodeons, school furniture, apparatus, etc. Circulars of schools furnished gratuitously. A classical teacher wanted in this State; Presbyterian preferred. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M., Box No. 2,371 New-York.

DANCING.

A DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Will continue open until June 1.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS WILL preach EVERY EVENING this week in Rev. Dr. McELROY'S church, 14th-st.

TUESDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M., in Rev. Mr. Van Olief's Second Reformed Dutch Church, Wayne-st., Jersey City.

THURSDAY 8th, at 10½ A. M., at the Grove-st. Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. Parmly's,) Jersey City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, a public meeting will be held in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, in Jorale room at, near Court, on the subject of *City Evangelization by means of Systematic Church and Sabbath School Monthly Visitation*. Many of the City Pastors of all denominations, will be present, and take part in the proceedings. All friendly to the object are invited to attend. ANDREW A. SMITH, Chairman Brooklyn S. S. Union.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE — POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meets at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av, on THURSDAY, March 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The subject for consideration is *Light*. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, RECTOR of the Church of the Ascension, will preach in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

JEMIMA.—I PROMISED TO LET YOU KNOW when you could see the Bolders from your house to the Post-office. Hurry up. GEORGE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; she is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; she is a good meat, and pastry, and bread baker, and can make all kinds of desserts. The best of City references from her last employer. Call at or address No. 197 East 11th-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, Scotch Protestants, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. The other to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference can be given. Apply until engaged at No. 246 West 20th-st., in the back basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, and to take the entire charge of the kitchen; she understands her business in the very best manner, and has the very best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent laundress; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE WITH A LADY WHO intends going to England or Ireland; is a competent dressmaker, and understands making boys' clothing; has a machine of her own, if required; is willing to take care of a few children; if not suited, will take a situation in City or country. Apply at No. 735 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts. Superior reference.

WANTED—A MATRON'S SITUATION IN AN INstitution or seminary, by a very efficient and intelligent female; or as housekeeper in a widower's family, has several years of practical experience in the above situations. Advertiser is strictly conscientious; she can give the best of references. Address T. R., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS house, by a perfect German cook, who understands American, French and English cooking it all branches; is an excellent pastry baker, and knows how to make up all kinds of desserts, sauces and jellies of the finest style. Best of reference can be given, and good wages required. Addres O. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, a situation; understands all kinds of meat, soups, gravies, &c.; is also a splendid baker of bread, pastry, &c.; has the best of reference; can speak French fluently; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamber work; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can give the best of City reference. Prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO GIRS, WHO would prefer living in the same house; the one is a good nurse and seamstress, and the other understands washing and ironing, and is competent to do chamberwork; no objection to go to the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 40 1st-av., between 3d and 3d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of City reference, and has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No 127 West 31st-st., 2d floor back room, for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or a short distance in the country. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 276 18th-st., near Avenue A, 3d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes good bread, pies &c. Also a neat and competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th av.; will go separate or together.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, baker and excellent laundress; would do general housework or up-stairs work; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as laundress; one who perfectly understands her business and can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has liven seven years None but respectable families need apply at No. 134 9th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT English person, as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of one or two children and cut and make their dresses; or take care of an infant. Best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 28th st., toy-store, between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; three and a half years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW lady, a position as housekeeper; understands the duties thoroughly; would have no objections to take the management of a widower's family; is of a kind and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or is willing to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 110 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Park.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as cook and assist in washing and ironing in a private family or to do the housework of a small family; good City reference. Can be seen till suited, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, in the basement. Prefers going into the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as baby's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, or of two children and light chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at 44 3d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; one who truly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a waiter girl, who is willing to do chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 45 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced servand, as good, thorough cook and washer and ironer, or general servant; is economical and neat in her duties, and for truthfulness and honesty, can be highly recommended. Inquire at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook. She thoroughly understands her business; will assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference will be given; can be seen for two days at No. 113 St. Mark's-place, in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days only at No 470 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as ladies' maid and seamstress; can get the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as seamstress and to attend on a lady; can cut and fit plain dresses and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 166 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young American woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, front room; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable English woman, has a perfect knowledge of her business, and has the best of City reference; or would not object to go as cook and housekeeper. Can be seen at No. 136 East 23d st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Fairy Circle—Patience and Perseverance.

WINTER GARDEN—Governor's Wife—Ivanhoe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—American Farmer Your Life's in Danger. Evening—The Octoroon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

MINER-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings of the Senate yesterday were almost entirely confined to the delivery of a speech by Mr. Wade, of Ohio, in response to a recent speech of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia. Mr. Wade represents the radical portion of the Republican Party, and gave utterance to many opinions which will scarcely find embodiment in the Chicago Platform. Much of the effect of his oratory is of course lost, with the absence of the peculiar manner which characterizes the Western Senator, and gives vigor to his massive and ponderous blows; but the speech as given at some length by our special reporter is well deserving of attention. In the House, where but a handful of members were present, Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, spoke on the sectional issue, with great spirit, directness, and shrewd sense. It was feared that his remarks would provoke an assault upon his person; and for a while the wildest confusion prevailed. The House, after listening to Mr. Perry, of Maine, upon the same topic, adjourned without further incident.

A personal rencontre occurred yesterday in a Washington bar-room, between Messrs. Landers and McGraw, two army officers, noted for their rival labors in surveying wagon roads to the Pacific. Landers charged McGraw with having slandered him in remarks recently uttered by the latter at St. Louis, and inflicted a blow or blows upon the alleged calumniator. The interference of friends prevented anything more serious.

The State Senate mainly addicted itself to the discussion of the Canal Bill, and finally ordered it to a third reading, and fixed the closing debate for to-morrow. All the City Railroad bills in the hands of the Committee on Cities and Villages were reported. The Governor sent in a message, substantially the same as that of last session, vetoing the bill extending the time for the payment of taxes. The report of the Committee on the bill imposing tolls on certain railroads was received. An executive session closed the day session; and in the evening the City Railroad bills were considered, and an animated debate ensued on the Seventh-avenue bill. A paper was read embodying an offer from wealthy citizens of $1,000,000 for the franchise, or $70,000 a-year tolls. The bill was finally ordered, by a decisive vote, to be put upon its passage this morning. The Assembly devoted the day to the discussion of the Railroad Toll bill, which was variously amended. Mr. Cooper moved to exempt the roads tolled from the operation of the *Pro Rata* act. Pending the motion, the House adjourned.

We have received advices from Barbados to the 15th ult. On the 13th a conflagration at Bridgetown destroyed a large number of warehouses on Nelson-square, the offices of the Commissariat Department and other buildings. The loss was variously estimated at from one to two millions of dollars. The general opinion fixed it at about £500,000. There is no other news of interest.

The Republicans of Massachusetts assembled yesterday at Worcester to nominate delegates at large to Chicago. From the proceedings of the Convention, and the ascertained sentiments of the gentlemen selected, Mr. Seward appears to have been the favorite candidate.

A National Convention of the friends of Union Prayer-meetings is in session in Philadelphia. Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., of this City, is the presiding officer.

The jurymen having under consideration the amount of damages which should be awarded Christian Yost for the alleged violation of the grave of his child in the New-York Bay Cemetery, at Jersey City, after being out until midnight, on Tuesday, declared themselves unable to agree, and were discharged.

The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New-York took place last night in the chapel of that institution, in Washington-square. The building was thoroughly crowded with the graduates, members of the profession and their friends, including a large number of ladies. Chancellor Ferris distributed diplomas to 138 graduates, of whom 77 were from Southern States. He presented the Mott medals and the Van Buren and Metcalf prizes to the candidates to whom they had been respectively awarded. Dr. Valentine Mott then delivered a very interesting and affecting address to the retiring class, which was earnestly listened to and warmly applauded.

At the call of the African Civilization Society, a meeting of several hundred persons, mostly colored, convened last evening at Cooper Institute. Rev. H. H. Garnet, President of the Society, stated the plan to be to create a friendly feeling among the African chiefs, especially in the Yoruba country; to purchase lands and aid colored settlements; to erect school-houses and churches and instruct the natives to develop the natural resources of the country; to promote lawful commerce, the growth of cotton and other tropical products by free labor. Addresses on behalf of the Society were also made by Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Dr. Wm. Hague, Rev. Dr. Dowling, and A. A. Constantine, enforcing the necessity of evangelizing, christianizing and regenerating Africa.

In the Board of Education last evening, communications were received from Ward officers, asking for appropriations for schools and sites in the Fourth Ward and in the Thirteenth Ward. The school building in West Thirty-fifth-street was reported unsafe. All the communications were referred.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, a communication relative to hiring rooms in Albany for the accommodation of poor emigrants, was referred to one of the Commissioners now in Albany. During the week just closed 1,058 aliens arrived, making a total for the year of 4,618, against 4,079 during the corresponding part of last year. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $9,888 84. Since the organization of the Board commutation has been paid for 2,566,845 aliens. The entire receipts of money during the same period have amounted to $4,937,651 16, and the expenditures to $4,912,766 84.

Justice Maynard has rendered his decision denying the motion made by Comptroller Haws to vacate the judgments recovered by Martin and others against the City. A suit is on trial before Judge Brady, of the Common Pleas, by an Ex-Consul of the United States to recover damages from the master of the steamship *Alabama*, for force and violence used in putting plaintiff on shore from the steamer, just after her leaving for Savannah. The justification alleged for the act is that the plaintiff refused to pay his fare. In the Superior Court, before Chief-Justice Bosworth, a suit was yesterday tried to recover damages for plaintiff being run over and knocked down by defendant's cow. As it appeared in evidence that the cow was not naturally vicious, but ran away through being frightened, the Court dismissed the case. In the Court of General Sessions Charles Roberts was sentenced to fifteen years and seven months in the State Prison, for entering the dwelling-house of Mr. E. B. Willets, No. 17 Rutger-place, and stealing an overcoat. His confederate, Peter Campbell, who also at the same time and place stole an overcoat, pleaded guilty last term, and the Recorder sentenced him to three years and six months imprisonment. Louis Barnowski was yesterday sentenced to four years and seven months for grand larceny. Several minor cases were also disposed of.

The stock dealings yesterday were large and generally at firm prices; Missouris and New-York Central being the most prominent speculations. Discounts are quoted easier on long date paper. Exchange quiet since the Boston steamer mail. Cotton was brisker and firmer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour, Wheat, and Corn within our former range. Provisions were in less request. The movements in Groceries, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hides and Leather, Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops and Seeds were limited. Freights were inactive, with 409 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Market the receipts of animals during the past week numbered: 3,676 beef cattle; 136 milch cows; 574 veal calves; 5,248 sheep; 3,330 hogs. Total, 12,970. At yesterday's general weekly markets, first quality cattle were scarce, and sold at about the previous week's market; medium and poorer grades of cattle were largely in excess of the demand, which is very limited at this season, and prices were ½c. @ ¾ lb. lower. Cows are still little called for, and sell at former low rates. Veals are in fair demand at former quotations; the best bring a shade higher prices. Sheep are not abundant, and the pens were about cleared out at prices fully equal to last week's rates. Hogs have come in a little more freely, but with a fair demand at former prices are firm, and the yards are about cleared.

Senator Brown on International Law.

Among the many very odd notions of law and politics, which the discussions on Slavery have been the means of bringing to light, Senator Brown's theory of international obligations may be set down as decidedly the most striking and original. He is indignant, as are most of his neighbors and constituents, at the steady flow of fugitive slaves into Canada, through the instrumentality of the underground railroad, and he agrees with Gov. Wise about the propriety of making the matter a cause of war with Great Britain. Says this great publicist:

"Thousands of slaves were carried to Canada by the Underground Railroad. Suppose they should take sheep and horses from the Free States, the Government would be appealed to to cease receiving the stolen goods of the United States. But the property of the South was thus stolen to the amount of millions, yet no notice was taken of it. If he had his way, the sun should not go down before he would file a notice with the British Minister that, unless Canada yielded up the stolen negroes, just as she would be compelled to yield up the stolen horses and sheep, that this Government would use all legal means to force her to do so; and, if that remedy was not sufficient, then this Government would declare war. But his complaint was unheeded, while the other would be listened to. He was told he was violating the party doctrine of non-intervention. That doctrine was agreed to as applying to a particular case, and he himself had never agreed to this doctrine."

In other words, the Senator is of opinion that Canada ought to be invaded by a hostile force, because the Government does not prevent fugitive negroes from crossing the frontier, when the government of the Slave States are actually unable to prevent their slaves from running away. If negroes are to be watched at all, their owners are the fittest persons to pay the expense of watching them. To ask the people of Canada to keep up a frontier guard in order to secure the rendition of runaway blacks of the South to their owners, when Mississippi and Virginia, who are most interested in the matter, do not contribute a cent for any such purpose, might possibly be a bold course, but it would certainly be a very impudent one. If any frontier ought to be watched, it is the frontier of the Slave States. As soon as the indignant Brown has placed a preventive force along the northern line of his Mississippi, it will be time enough to complain of the remissness of Canada.

What gives his proposal the finishing touch of comicality is that he wants to wage war on Great Britain for not sending back runaways, though she has never agreed to do so, while the Northern States of the Union, who have agreed to do it, steadily refuse or fail to do it. As soon as he can show that Vermont and New-Hampshire and Iowa and Massachusetts, who are all bound by the Constitution to do so, religiously send back all fugitives to their owners, it will be time enough to address a remonstrance to foreign Powers on the subject, but not till then. Great Britain, if we are not mistaken, has not as yet given in her adhesion to the Constitution of the United States, and the warrant of a United States Commissioner would, we suspect, be treated as a nullity, either in Quebec or Westminster.

Mr. Brown is also greatly afflicted by the reflection that the Canadian Government will not place the negroes of Southerners in the same category with the horses and sheep of Northerners. His lamentations on this subject are almost as moving as the wailings of Pius the Ninth over the conduct of Louis Napoleon with regard to the Romagna. We admit the case is a hard one. When a person has $100,000 invested in a thing, it is positively lacerating to the feelings to know that his neighbors refuse to consider it property at all, and laugh when it takes itself off. But every species of investment has its drawbacks. Stocks depreciate, and cashiers of companies abscond; ships are lost at sea; cattle die; crops are blighted; dry goods wont sell. There is nothing, in short, to which a man can convert the proceeds of an honest industry, which is not attended with its peculiar risks. Sometimes these risks are so great that nothing but the chance of large profits can induce anybody to incur them. The opinions of the Northerners and Canadians and British, touching the status of negroes in the animal kingdom, are among the risks attendant on the possession of this species of property, and it is a great risk we admit, but then we hold that slaveholders are amply compensated by its profitableness. As long as cotton pays twelve cents for the pound, it will be as absurd of them to grumble about the underground railroad as for the owner of a powder mill, who is making a hundred per cent., to call upon the public to insure him against explosions. The remedy is the same in both cases. All the risks of a business have to be fairly calculated by anybody going into it. If he finds, after experiment, that it does not pay a reasonable per centage on his capital, he had better come out of it. If an owner of slaves finds that deaths, disease, runaways, leave him no profit, he has but to sell his plantation and do the best he can with the proceeds in some other line of life.

If Mr. Brown will not see the matter in this light, we confess we do not know what can be done for him. Of getting Canada and Great Britain and the rest of the world to regard negroes as cattle, we utterly despair; and if this is is the only possible mode of pacifying the South, we fear they may as well begin to rend us limb from limb at once. If it would mend the matter to conquer Canada and annex it, we should perform this little operation next week at the furthest; but if the people were to hold the same views about blacks after they become citizens of the United States as before, we do not see that we should be any better off than before, and Mr. Brown's sorrowful experience of the ethnological vagaries of our own Free States ought to satisfy him as to the value of such a result as this.

The Disorganization of the Police.

Mayor Wood's three organs, the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Daily News*, are perfectly harmonious in their vindication of the action of the Police Commissioners, which has led to the retirement of the Superintendent, and the substantial disorganization of the Department. It is edifying to see three organs, which have so few notes or tones in common, piping precisely the same tune, varied only by the temper and quality of the wind by which they are blown. The *News* denounces the one-man power, when it is to be wielded by any body but the immaculate Fernando;—the *Herald* rejoices in the overthrow of the "Pious Pilsbury,"—and the *Tribune* is gratified that the Department has got rid of a man who insisted upon "power" enough to perform the duties for which he is held responsible. Behold a "specimen brick" from each of the fraternal trio:

From the Daily News, (Mayor Wood's pocket organ.)

The Metropolitan Police bill was a bill of abomintions. It was enacted by the Republican Legislature at Albany in 1857, to degrade Mayor Wood, because he had dared, the year before, to lead the Democratic hosts so skillfully that the black sectional banner of Republicanism trailed in the dust in the Empire City of the New World. It was also designed to punish our City for being Democratic, by increasing our taxation and demoralizing and destroying the best organized and most efficient Police force in America. * * * * We opposed this law then, and we oppose it still. It was under this law that Mr. Pilsbury was appointed, and this Republican law, which Democrats have ever opposed, *abolished the one-man power in the person of the Mayor of the City*, and gave it to the Police Department, to the Commissioners, and not to the Superintendent. We wash our hands entirely of the affair. It is a Republican concern altogether. *They deposed the one man power, and now howl like whipped curs, because it is not restored in the person of their favorite, Mr. Amos Pilsbury.* The Mayor, and a majority of the Board of Commissioners, simply and honestly enforce the law as the Republicans made it. The decoction, though bitter now, is of their own compounding. "We commend the chalice to their lips who brewed it."

From the Herald, (Mayor Wood's Organ for the Gamblers, Jobbers and Speculators in general.)

The truth of the matter is, that the Ex-Superintendent has from the beginning only looked upon his office as a sort of apostolic mission. All the really vigorous steps that he has taken during his tenure of it have been *to forward the fanatical projects of the Sabbatarians, and to render the Sunday as gloomy and uncomfortable as the efforts of the police could make it.* We do not blame the man; the constitution of his mind is naturally ascetic. He regards the Sabbatarians as the vicegerents of God, and pious Pilsbury as their executive officer. Of course, when the police is put under the control of such narrow-minded zealots, we must expect to see the legitimate objects of its organization neglected, and its energies wasted on matters foreign to them.

From the Tribune, (Mayor Wood's Republican organ for the Charleston Convention.)

We know no person in particular as exercising "an improper influence" over Mr. Pilsbury; but we believe this arrangement clearly did. Aside from its intrinsic impropriety, it evidently *puffed him up with an exaggerated sense of his own importance.* When the Chief of our Police is paid twice the salary of the Governor or Mayor, is it not natural that he should fancy himself of *twice the consequence of either?* Will he not be tempted to look down on beggarly Commissioners, who are paid but a fifth to a third of his salary? *Hence his incessant demands for power—more power—all power.* The fault was not wholly in the man, but in his circumstances.

Mr. Pilsbury has chosen to leave the Department on a *punctilio.* No one plotted against him—no one wished him to leave—no one assailed or sought to embarrass him. *He sought to render the Board subservient to himself; they declined; so he left.* It was his right to do so; it is the Commissioners' duty to fill his place with as good a man, and we presume they will do it. Baseless clamor may embarrass but cannot defeat them in this purpose.

It is entirely untrue that Mr. Pilsbury has sought any more power than belonged to the office when the Commissioners urged him to accept it. He has made no demands for power—has never attempted to "render the Board subservient to himself," nor done anything which gives the *Tribune* the shadow of a pretext for imputing to him "an exaggerated sense of his own importance." He never sought the office—on the contrary he accepted it with great reluctance. His name was proposed for the place when the Department needed the hold on public confidence which his name would give it. He had established a reputation for executive ability, for stern integrity and for steady, resolute devotion to the duties which office might devolve upon him. He was urged, personally and strongly, by members of the Board, by Gov. Morgan, by Thurlow Weed, and by scores of prominent and influential gentlemen, who felt the importance to the Republican Party, as well as to the City of New-York, of making the Police Department what it was originally intended to be, and who knew Mr. Pilsbury well enough to appreciate his eminent fitness for the place. He accepted the position after the fullest and most explicit pledges from Messrs. Bowen and Stranahan that the powers of the office should remain unabridged, and that he should never be embarrassed in the performance of its duties by any action of the Board. And until the accession of Mayor Wood to the Board no hint was given, no thought cherished, of curtailing those powers or of interfering with Mr. Pilsbury's control over the force in any way. It was only when Mayor Wood, reëlected with the assent and virtual aid of a portion of the Republican vote, became a member of the Board, that the practice of the Department and the action of the Board underwent a change. As usual, Wood's first step was to make the Police subservient to his personal and political aims. Mr. Pilsbury declined to become a party to this scheme; and it was only after that refusal that the Board found the existing rules improper, and that the *Tribune* denounced Mr. Pilsbury as being "puffed up with an exaggerated sense of his own importance."

The *Tribune* says it becomes the duty of the Board to appoint "as good a man to fill his place." It is rumored that they intend to appoint *one of their own number*,—one of the four by whose votes Mr. Pilsbury has been deposed. It needs only this to crown the shamelessness of the whole proceeding. Meantime we trust the bill now pending in the Legislature, to reduce the Commission to three members, will be pressed upon public attention. The present Board has become a permanent political caucus. It is only just that the Governor should have an opportunity to reorganize it, and put it upon a basis more in harmony with the wants of the City and the original intention of the law.

A Judge to be Impeached.

The famous Judge Stump, of the Maryland Bench, who, when rape and robbery were committed on board a steamboat, decided that the captain was more to blame than the actual perpetrators, is about to be impeached by the Legislature for gross and vulgar conduct, drunkenness, sleeping during the trial of causes, and other offences of a similar character.

Stump is no doubt a very unworthy individual, and ought to be consigned to his proper vocation of barkeeping as soon as possible; but we must add, we think it very unfair to visit on him the whole odium of his disgraceful behavior. Those who were instrumental in placing him in his present position are fairly entitled to a share of it. The offences with which he is charged are not the lapses from virtue of a weak, or impulsive but well-meaning man. They are not the occasional stumblings of which the wisest and best may now and then be guilty. They are the vices of an old and hardened offender—of a man who can never have had either the tastes, or education, or instincts which are indispensable for the station he fills.

If he is a blackguard now, he must have been a blackguard, either budding or full blown, when he succeeded the leech; and any one who helped in his upward progress ought to be branded with ignominy as well as he. If care were taken, in every case of gross official misconduct, to ferret out and expose those who supported and recommended the offender, it would do a good deal to improve our public functionaries.

Our Frontier Policy.

We notice that Senator Wilson has introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Militia to consider the expediency of transferring the control of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department.

The Indian Department was originally embraced within the War Department, and the transfer of the former to the Department of the Interior ten years ago has immensely augmented our frontier difficulties. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior are constantly working at cross purposes, so far as the Indians are concerned. The Secretary of War equips and sends out armies to fight Indians armed, equipped and rationed by the Secretary of the Interior. The move of Senator Wilson is very important, therefore, as it proposes to give the control of the Indians to the War Department, where it properly belongs.

But there are evils existing in our frontier arrangements greater and deeper than all this. Our entire system of management on the frontiers, both in the War and Indian Departments, utterly fails in the purposes for which they were instituted. The military affords no protection to the emigrant and frontier settler. Our frontier posts rather create business for thieving, murdering Indians, who in turn are blanketed, armed and fed by the Agencies, and allowed to roam at large without let or hindrance. In short, our frontier Military and Indian Agency systems are worse than useless, inasmuch as they fail to protect our own citizens or control the Indians; and furthermore, they are the prolific sources of corruption and all the worst vices to which both the white and Indian races are predisposed. If Senator Wilson will extend his inquiries, and procure an investigation of our entire frontier system, military and Indian, herculean as the task will be, a result proportionate to the labor will follow. Aside from the mischief that comes upon frontier citizens from our mistaken frontier policy, the cost entailed upon the country is enormous. The present expenses of the War Department, including that for Indian affairs, are $30,000,000 per annum, and these expenses, at the present rate of increase, will reach $60,000,000 in 1865. A subject of greater importance in our domestic affairs could not come before the Senate.

The Bubble Burst.

Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina, who was sent as a Commissioner to coax Virginia into joining in a Southern Conference for the discussion of Southern wrongs, and, if need be, for establishing a Southern Confederacy, has reported to his own State that he was very cordially received, but that as to his mission, nothing came of it, or is likely to come of it.

Another "son of thunder," General Peter B. Stark, of Mississippi, plenipotentiary from that State to Virginia, charged with the duty of rousing up the latter to martial ardor and the redress of Southern wrongs, has just, in his turn, launched a long letter at the head of Gov. Letcher, containing the groans of Mississippi on the old and familiar subject. The Virginia Legislature, after much debate, has come to the resolution simply to send "a suitable response thereto."

The Conference, in short, seems to be indefinitely postponed; and it is to be hoped that the other Slave States will now remove their poles from the ribs of Virginia, and let that much perturbed community have a little needful repose. She has evidently no intention whatever, either of dissolving the Union or of holding a Conference, and has given so many indications of that fact that her tormentors are, to say the least, discourteous in affecting not to see them. Gov. Wise, the great dissolver of Unions and crusher of Yankees, is so absorbed in the business of getting himself made President of the whole Union, that he has not time to spare for the work of splitting it in halves; and the Virginia militia are tired of soldiering. So General Peter B. Starke will have to go home and nurse his wrath a little longer.

Preparations for the Charleston Convention.—We understand that all Charleston is in a bustle of preparation for the coming Democratic Convention. At all the hotels in the city, notice has been given to the regular boarders that their rooms will be wanted from the middle of April,—and that from that time they must make arrangements for their accommodation elsewhere. The army of Northerners which is expected to invade Charleston at that time, it is supposed, will so enrich the hotelkeepers of that goodly city that they can afford to retire from business, and lead thenceforward lives of dignified ease.

We are afraid some of these extravagant hopes are doomed to disappointment. It is very probable that a good deal of money will go to Charleston at that time, but we fear it will not all be disbursed among the publicans of the place, but that the sinners in the Convention will also exact their full share. Beefsteaks, green peas, shad and the luxuries of the season will doubtless command good prices, but so also, we apprehend, will votes. The emergency, it must be remembered, is unusual:—the framing of a platform and the selection of a candidate are both matters that will exact a great deal of labor and of skill.

Besides, our Southern friends will make a mistake, if they suppose that it will be the object of all who rush to the Convention to spend as much money as possible. The New-York delegation, it is understood, intend to go in a steamer, and to live on board during their stay, carrying their provisions with them. A Western delegation, it is announced, will go provided with tents, and will "camp out." These preparations indicate a purpose to be economical, rather than lavish, in the expenditure of money. We are glad to see, however, that our Charleston friends have no intention to dissolve the Union until after they have made as much money as possible out of the Convention.

Why the Charter should not be Amended.—A bad people should be badly governed,—at least the *Tribune* thinks so:

"The Government of the City is bad, no doubt; but it is quite as good as the people; and a thousand charters will not render the latter either perfectly honest and virtuous, or properly attentive to their duties as citizens. Besides, the Hon. Fernando Wood is now our Mayor; and we beg that no new legislative *folly may again deck him with the honors of martyrdom.* Let us at least wait till after the Presidential election before we anew set ourselves to tinker the Municipal Charter of New-York."

Everything must wait for the Presidential election. No matter how pressing may be the public necessities, nothing can be done that threatens to disturb party arrangements until "after the Presidential election." Mayor Wood must not be interfered with,—his delicate sensibilities must not be wounded,—nothing must be done of which he can complain, until the great contest of next Fall is over. Why would it not have answered just as well to leave the Police department undisturbed until "after the Presidential election?"

To Persons Tired of Life.—The criminal records of Paris preserve the name of an individual who committed murder as a short and easy cut to suicide. He was weary of life, but lacked the courage to "snip the fatal thread" himself, so he killed the first person he met in the street, and gave himself up to justice with the assured hope, as he fancied, that he would be sent to the guillotine. He was deceived, poor fellow, for the court pronounced him merely insane, and sent him to Charenton. If there are any persons of the like mind in New-York, we can recommend them to try the good offices of Señor Camecho, the Consul of Venezuela in this City, and secure themselves an occupation in that country. So incessant is the round of wars and revolutions in the Republic, that they may rely on finding a chance to "shuffle off this mortal coil" within a week of their landing. To less desperate people the same gentleman also addresses himself. He offers to receive and forward gratuitously to La Guayra, Caracas, Porto Cabello, and other Venezuelan ports, all kinds of information relative to American manufactures and American commerce, and thus to foster mercantile relations with that country. We wish the Consul all possible success in his undertaking; but we cannot help fancying that, excepting as a certain cure in cases of confirmed *ennui*, life in Venezuela is not just now exactly in a condition to tempt the outside world into making its better acquaintance.

The New Polar Expedition.

The subject of Arctic exploration is again engaging the attention of the American Geographical Society; and a report, cordially recommending the project, has recently been presented to that body by Mr. Egbert L. Vielé, chairman of the special committee appointed last year to consider the matter. The design of this new expedition is to continue the surveys of Dr. Kane, and to confirm his discovery of the open Polar Sea—a discovery which has been disputed in the Royal Geographical Society of London.

We understand that it is the intention of Dr. Hayes, the promoter of the enterprise, whose experience as Surgeon of the second Grinnell Expedition qualifies him for the service, to leave New-York about the middle of May; and pursuing the same general route as did Dr. Kane, to secure a harbor on the western side of Smith Strait, and there to pass the Winter. During the following Spring and Summer explorations will be conducted with dog-sledges and boats, and besides completing the survey of the Northern coasts of Greenland and Grinnell, and positively determining the question of the existence or non-existence of an open Polar Sea, it is expected that the North Pole will be reached.

We need hardly say that if these objects can be accomplished, it will add greatly to our national honor; and they will be well worth all that they cost. There does not appear to be any satisfactory reason why all that remains undiscovered in Arctic geography may not be brought to light, and the flag of our country carried to the most remote northern region of the earth. The experience of three centuries has reduced Arctic navigation and inquiries almost to a science; and the dangers incident to life and travel in the North Polar region are shown to be less than in most other quarters of the globe. The average rate of mortality on board of vessels wintering in the Arctic seas, during the progress of the search for Sir John Franklin, has been not greater than three per cent. of the whole number of men engaged. Many of the voyages have lasted over two years; and the loss of life has, in most cases, resulted from causes having no reference to the influences of climate.

The attempts to penetrate the great Arctic ice-belt have been numerous, but the only available passage through it has been pointed out to us by our countryman, Dr. Kane. Within this ice-belt physicists have long since predicted that an open sea would be found. The theory is simple. There being, in all probability, no land at the centre of the Arctic Ocean, it seems reasonable enough that so large a body of water cannot be frozen over. Indeed, we have actual confirmatory proof of this theory in comparatively small bodies of water, such as Baffin's and Hudson's Bays, which are never completely closed. The southern border of the ice-belt is locked against the northern coasts of Asia, Europe, Greenland and America; and it is the intention of Dr. Hayes to cross this belt with sledges, and upon reaching beyond the limit of the land he expects to find a navigable sea to the northward. Then launching his boat, he will push off directly for the Pole.

We heartily wish success to this new enterprise. If successful, it will complete the explorations which have been carried on through three centuries, by various nations; and it will forever settle the question of the physical conditions of the Polar Sea, which a leading *savan* has denominated "the great geographical question of the day."

We are informed that a public meeting of the Geographical Society will be called in a few days, to take definite action in the matter. Several valuable contributions have already been offered, and nearly one-half of the required sum has been subscribed. In a community keenly alive to national reputation and individual honor, we should think that there would be little difficulty in securing all the funds that may be needed.

Turning the Tables.—One of the most serious charges brought, at the South, against Northern Abolitionists, has been that they were in favor of amalgamation,—the intermarriage of the blacks and whites. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Democratic Press* mentions a case, however, which shows that all the tendencies towards establishing such relations are not in the Northern States. A young lady, described as of "extraordinary beauty and superior attainments,—the daughter of wealthy and respectable parents in Sampson County, N. C., and who has hitherto moved in the most respectable society,"—recently attempted to elope with a "negro fellow, the property of her cousin." It seems the plan was all arranged,—the two had started for the Railroad station, and it was only by the lady's endeavoring to borrow some money for her journey, that she was suspected, and finally constrained to confess the whole affair. She publicly expressed her determination, says the *Press* "to marry the black rascal when she got to the North." The same paper coolly says, "It is to be regretted that she acted so improperly and unbecoming a lady."

Street Obstructions.

What title half the length of Broadway has to any other appellation than that of a rubbish-yard, it is difficult to understand. It is no doubt necessary when a new building goes up, to occupy for some time the street in front for depositing building materials. But who can explain the necessity of leaving the regulation of the sidewalk until after every nail in the house has been driven? Yet this is the course that builders on Broadway almost universally pursue. If a new house is to be erected, first the sidewalk is torn up, as an earnest of the builder's intentions; and there it remains, an impassable barrier to the current of public travel, till the house is finished and furnished even to the last nail and screw. The Reade-street widening operations have just broken out into Broadway, and among the earliest results is the commencement of an Egyptian pyramid of bricks across the sidewalk and half the street. If the obstruction were likely to be only temporary, it might be endurable in view of the advantage that will result from the widening of the cross streets. But an accumulation of this sort once begun [illegible] present generation [illegible] living, when in coming years [illegible] say to their children's [illegible] their youth, "I remember [illegible] where this huge pile now st[illegible] fare, crowded with an active [illegible] things which possibly the young[illegible] may live to see renewed. If the evil [illegible] a single place, it might be proper to require [illegible] to clear the sidewalk within a reasonable time after its first obstruction. But with a renewal of the nuisance in almost every block, and every week, the public passage is so seriously impeded as to render it highly necessary that permission should be extended to erect new buildings only on condition of continuing the obstruction the shortest *possible* time.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

MR. SEWARD THE FIRST CHOICE FOR THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.

Worcester, Wednesday, March 7.

The Republican State Convention, for the purpose of choosing delegates at large to the Chicago National Convention, is now being held in this city.

The Convention was organized by the choice of Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, of Worcester, for President. In the course of his remarks he expressed his unflinching devotion to the Union, and also declared his decided preference for William H. Seward as a candidate for the Presidency.

Much interest is manifested in the proceedings, and at present, appearances indicate the choice of delegates of Seward proclivities.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Credentials repo[illegible]ed 177 towns, represented by 976 delegates.

The first ballots for delegates to the Chicago Convention resulted as follows: John A. Andrews, of Boston, 602; Ensign H. Kellogg, of Pittsfield, 602; Geo. S. Boutwell, of Groton, 455; Linus K. Comins, of Roxbury, 393. The above were elected.

Messrs. Dwight Foster, of Worcester; Wm. Claflin, of Newton; John S. Eldridge, of Canton, and Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton, were elected as substitutes.

Messrs. Andrews and Kellogg are reported to be favorable to Mr. Seward, Mr. Boutwell to N. P. Banks, and Mr. Comins non-committal.

A vote taken on the cars on their return to Boston, stood Seward 129, Banks 56.

Municipal and Town Elections.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 7.

It was not possible to obtain the definite result of the election yesterday before the closing of the telegraphic lines last night.

Hon. John Wentworth, Republican candidate for Mayor, has 1,248 majority, and the balance of the Republican ticket is elected by about the same majority. The total vote was 18,800. The Common Council stands 12 Republicans to 8 Democrats.

SUCCESSES OF THE REPUBLICANS IN THIS STATE.

Ithaca, Tuesday, March 6.

At the charter election of this village, to-day, the Republicans elected their entire ticket, with the exception of one Trustee. This place has been a stronghold of Americanism for five years past. The Republicans are now firing a salute in honor of their victory.

Plattsburgh, Wednesday, March 7.

Clinton County has gone Republican without doubt.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Wednesday, March 7.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting held here to-night was one of the largest ever held in this city. Hundreds were unable to get into Masonic Hall. Dr. McCook presided, with a large number of Vice-Presidents. The meeting was first addressed by Judge Shannon, who was greeted with universal applause. He spoke with great feeling and effect relative to the proceedings of the State Convention at Reading. His speech was eminently conservative, strongly anti-Seward, and expressive of earnest feeling for a united Democracy. Gov. Samuel W. Black, of Nebraska, also made a brilliant speech of two hours' duration, reviewing the Slavery question throughout, making points of telling effect. Several other speeches were made. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

New-Jersey.

THE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION—NOMINATION BY GOV. OLDEN.

Trenton, N. J., Wednesday, March 7.

The Opposition State Convention for the appointment of delegates to the Chicago Convention meets to-morrow.

Isaac W. Scudder has been nominated by the Governor for the Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson County.

Port of Boston and Charlestown.

Boston, Wednesday, March 7.

Monthly statement of the value of Imports and Exports of Goods, Wares and Merchandise entered during the month of February, 1860:

SPECIES OF GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISE.	Value.
Imports.—Dutiable, entered for consumption	$1,577,679
Dutiable, Warehoused	366,320
Free (exclusive of Specie and Bull'n)	429,396
Specie and Bullion	3,475
Total Imports	$2,426,870
Exports.—Domestic Merchandise	$978,635
Foreign Merchandise—dutiable	53,090
Foreign Merchandise—free	11,145
Specie and Bullion	8,000
Total Exports	$1,050,870
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$478,581

From Cincinnati.

A SERIES OF HORRORS.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, March 7.

Last night Patrick McHugh cut his wife's throat, killing her instantly; John Miller was fatally stabbed in a street affray, and A. H. Bayard fell suddenly dead in the street.

Yesterday morning a woman was found dead in her bed on the corner of Pearl-street and Western-row.

On Sunday a daughter of John Stratton, living on Montgomery Turnpike, was burned to death.

The Loss of the Hungarian.

FURTHER INDICATIONS FROM THE WRECK.

Montreal, Wednesday, March 7.

Edmonston, Allan & Co. have received a telegraphic dispatch from Barrington, saying that the body of a man had been found at Cape Sable. His head was cut off and no identification could be made. A trunk has also been found containing letters to W. S. Boalton; also, a desk containing letters directed to Barry B. Costen, Lambour House, Bagahot.

Harvard University.

NOMINATION OF DR. PEABODY TO SUCCEED PROF. HUNTINGDON.

Boston, Wednesday, March 7.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University this morning, Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H., was nominated as Plummer Professor in place of Rev. Dr. Huntingdon, resigned; but the meeting adjourned till next week without voting.

From Canada.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE—THE MISSING MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Toronto, C. W., Wednesday, March 7.

A large public meeting was held at St. Michael's Cathedral last night to express sympathy with the Pope of Rome. Over 4,000 persons were present.

An increasing anxiety is felt in regard to the safety of Mr. Hogan, member of Parliament for Grey County. When last seen he was about taking the cars at Hamilton for Niagara Falls.

Fires.

HAT-STORE AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, March 7.

This morning the hat and cap store of L. Isaacs & Co. was damaged by fire to extent of $1,500.

PLANING AND FLOURING MILLS AT HANNIBAL, MO.

St. Louis, Wednesday, March 7.

The planing and flouring mills of the Glasscook Mills Company at Hannibal, Mo., was burned on the 3d inst. Loss $10,000; uninsured.

The Case of Sherman M. Booth.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, March 7.

The Supreme Court of this State has refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* applied for in the case of Sherman M. Booth. Chief-Justice Dixon was against the application, and Judge Paine was considered disqualified on account of his being Mr. Booth's attorney in the case before his election to the Supreme Bench.

Navigation Resumed on the Connecticut.

H

New-York at 4 P. M., yesterday, arrived at her dock this morning, having met no obstruction from ice.

European Steamers.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 7.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* sailed at noon with 20 passengers for Liverpool, and $30 for Halifax, and $68,000 in specie.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 7—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 22d ult. Weather cloudy.

Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 6.

Advices from Northern Mexico, received via Galveston, report that CARVAJAL is seeking American aid for JUAREZ.

It is also reported that MIRAMON has ordered CORTINAS to hold out until March, when he would receive reinforcements.

Suicide in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, March 7.

Mr. JAMES VANCE, an old resident of this city, committed suicide to-day, by shooting himself through the head.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 6.

The steamer *De Soto*, from Havana on the 3d inst., is below, but her news is unimportant.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 7.

FLOUR quiet and firm; no sales; Howard-street held at $5 75. WHEAT active and buoyant, at 5c. advance; White, $1 55@$1 65; Red, $1 40@$1 47. CORN steady, but not active; White, 71c.@73c.; Yellow, 72c.@73c. PORK firm; Mess, $18; Prime, $14 50@$15. WHISKY dull and heavy, at 23½c.@24c. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1-10 @ 1 cent. prem.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day 16,000 bales, at unchanged rates. CORN steady, at 75c.@75½c. MESS PORK, $17 50. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 7.

FLOUR firm, at $5 50@$5 60. WHISKY steady, at 23c. PORK steady, at $17 50. BACON steady, at 12½c. MONEY market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 7.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT active; White, $1 55@$1 60; Red, $1 39@$1 42. CORN dull. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firm, at 23½c.@24½c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales at 10½c. for middling; market quiet; sales of three days 10,000 bales; receipts of three days 8,000 bales. Freights of COTTON to Liverpool 17-32d.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,100 bales. The turn of the market is in favor of the buyer.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, March 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 750 bales; the market closed with an improved demand.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 6.

COTTON inactive; sales to-day 1,225 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 7.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92¾; Reading Railroad, 20⅝; Morris Canal, 51⅛; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par.

FROM ALBANY.

CITY RAILROADS IN THE SENATE.

Debate on Railroad Tolls in the House.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 7.

The Assembly Committee met this afternoon, to hear arguments on the bill reducing the Brooklyn ferry fare to one cent. Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, Ex-Attorney-General, and Alderman DAYTON argued in favor of the reduction of the fare, and Messrs. WM. M. EVARTS and A. OAKEY HALL appeared on behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, against the bill. It is thought that three out of five of the Committee will favor reporting the bill favorably.

Dr. BELLOWS made an able address to-day before the Committee of the Assembly, in favor of the establishment of a sanitary code for Brooklyn and New-York.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 7.

Mr. LAWRENCE, under the direction of the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported all the New-York Railroad bills in their hands for the consideration of the Senate, including the two introduced last night. They were made the special order for this evening.

A bill was introduced to empower a Board of Supervisors to designate two papers in each county to publish election notices and session laws.

A message was received from the Governor, vetoing the bill to extend the time for collecting taxes, and the Senate refused to pass it over his veto.

The Senate ordered the general Appropriation bill for completion of the canals to a third reading in its original shape, including the Chenango Canal appropriation. Friday was fixed on for a vote on the final passage.

The Senate strongly sustained the Governor's veto. On the question shall the bill pass over the veto, the vote stood 8 to 19.

The bill to incorporate the Zoological Society was reported favorably.

The Canal bill was reported in Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SESSIONS made a majority report on the bill to collect tolls on certain railroads in New-York, viz.: New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Northern, Troy and Whitehall, Syracuse and Binghamton, Cayuga and Susquehanna, Troy and Saratoga, Saratoga and Whitehall, Genesee Valley, Buffalo and Corning, Syracuse and Oswego, Rome and Watertown, and Canandaigua and Elmira.

The bill provides that the amount may be paid in gross as follows: New-York Central, $500,000; New-York and Erie, $240,000; Buffalo and Erie, $15,000; Oswego and Syracuse, $7,700; Northern, $5,000; Rensselaer and Saratoga, $4,000; Saratoga and Whitehall, $2,000; Syracuse and Binghamton, $800; Watertown and Rome, $4,000; Cayuga and Susquehanna, $1,300; Rochester and Genesee Valley, $700; Jefferson and Canandaigua, $7,000.

The bill also authorizes the New-York Central Road to charge two and a half cents a mile way fare.

Mr. CONKLIN had commented that the report be made, that the question might be before the Senate. He was opposed to the principle of the bill.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met to consider the Railroad bills for the City of New-York.

There was a very crowded attendance in the lobby, and intense interest was manifested by all.

The Seventh avenue Railroad bill, introduced by Mr. FIERO last night, was taken up in Committee of the Whole. This bill includes several independent routes, as laid down in bills heretofore introduced in the Senate and Assembly, but combines all interests in one body of corporators.

Many attempts were made to amend the bill and delay action on it, but all without success, it being evident that the friends of the bill were well drilled and prepared to carry it through.

The only alteration from the original bill was made by the friends of the measure, who added the following names to the corporators: Messrs. WALTER L. SIMSON, J. H. RANSOM, THOS. J. DAVIS and EDMUND C. BRAINHALL.

After much skirmishing, Mr MANIERRE presented a communication addressed to him by Messrs. N. Ludlam, Edwin Hoyt, D. H. Haight, S. B. Althouse, Peter J. Nevins, Aaron Arnold, M. Morgan, Amos R. Eno, John J. Phelps and Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., offering one million dollars for the franchise of the Broadway parallel route only, or $70,000 annual license fee.

Mr. SPINOLA then moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

In the Senate Mr. SPINOLA moved to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be ordered to a third reading, the final vote to be taken at 11½ o'clock to-morrow, without delay, debate or amendment.

After several futile efforts to drive off this motion, it was carried by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Blood, Fiero, Grant, Hammond, Kelly, Ketchum, Lapham, Lawrence, McGraw, Munroe, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Rotch, Sessions, Spinola, Truman, and Warner—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Colvin, Connolly, Ferry, Gardinier, Goss, Millhouse, Manierre, Montgomery, J. McLeod Murphy, P. P. Murphy, and Prosser—13.

This bill upsets the bills agreed on in the Committee of the Assembly, which were carefully arranged as to corporators. It is understood that 20 votes can be secured in the Senate for the bill, and that 17 are certain.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 7.

The bill to toll those railroads of the State competing with the canals came up as a special order. The bill was debated all the morning. Various motions were made excluding the Rome and Watertown Road from the action of the bill. They were lost. The exclusion of fresh meats, fresh fish, game and poultry was carried, together with other amendments.

Mr. COOPER moved to insert a section exempting all roads tolled from the operation of any *pro rata* law. The arguments of the advocates of *pro rata* having been that tolls on the canal prevented the necessity of extending the *pro rata* to the canals, it follows when the railroads are tolled *pro rata* is unjust to them.

When Mr. COOPER concluded, a motion was immediately made to report progress, which was carried.

In the House Mr. O. ALLEN moved to disagree with the report of the Committee, and pass the bill to a third reading at once.

Mr. CEORAN, in order to defeat the attempt to drive the bill through, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

ANALYSIS OF THE VARIOUS BILLS REPORTED TO THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 7, 1860.

There were sessions in both Houses last evening—nothing of any importance in the Assembly, and little in the Senate, beyond the introdustion of one or two Railroad bills. They have, however, become so common that they don't now attract much attention.

This morning, in the Assembly, the bill to levy tolls on railroads was the special order. It is under discussion now, and will probably occupy the attention of that body for the entire day.

In the Senate, there was also a special order, on a kindred topic—how to complete the Canals—or in other words, how to spend the proceeds of the tolls that are to be collected from the Railroads. Getting and spending are "kindred subjects," are they not? Somehow, it is so with me. The Senate ordered the bill to a third reading. It provides for completing (is it possible?) the Erie Canal, for lengthening the locks, and for extending the Chenango Canal up as far as Uncle TAUMAN wants it to go.

After the special order was disposed of, reports of Committees were in order.

Very much to the surprise of everybody, the Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages reported all the bills that had been referred to the Committee relative to Railroads in the City of New-York, including the two presented last night. They were reported for the consideration of the Senate. The sudden change of programme comes, I understand, from the belief that such a report would be a *coup* on the Assembly, and dumbfound and confound the friends of the measures pending in the lower House. So far, at least, the expectations of the projectors of this movement have been fully realized. The lower House was awfully shocked at the procedure, and the outside friends of the five bills in the Assembly shared in the astonishment. They were still more astonished, however, when the Senate, by a very decisive vote, made the consideration of these bills the special order for this evening.

The following are the bills reported:

Giving to John T. Mills, Daniel D. Nash, J. S. Thompson, Richard Kelly, Phineas L. Tyler, Leonard R. Everett, David M. Doremus, William H. De Groot, H. C. Rossiter, John McCollum, George Irving and James Smith, the right to construct a railroad from Forty-second-street, Weehawken Ferry, to the Fulton Ferry.

Giving to James H. Woods, John H. Swift, Samuel A. Walsh, Cyrus Curtis, Daniel Van Duzen and Louis N. Glover, the right to construct a road from the Hudson River Railroad, at Thirty-first-street, to the Fulton Ferry.

Giving to Robert Barkley, William M. Pullis, George C. Peters, Henry B. Hewett and Chester Lamb, the right to build a road from the Central Park through Seventh-avenue, Broadway, University-place, Murray, Church and Barclay streets to the Astor House.

Giving to James S. Sluyter, James M. McVean, William S. Nichols and John Ludlow, the right to build a road from the corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A to the Fulton Ferry.

Giving to John H. Hall, Robert Taylor, William E. Dean, Amos Tenny and E. Delafield Smith, the right to build a road from the Central Park through Seventh-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Macdougal and other streets to Vesey-street, and thence through Vesey and Greenwich streets, Battery-place and State-street to the South Ferry.

Giving to Wyllis Blackstone, Ira Campbell, Nathaniel Currier, Wm. E. Worthen, Isaac Wallin, Franklin S. Allen and Orrin M. Rogers, the right to construct a road from the Central Park, through the Seventh-avenue and streets parallel to Broadway, to the Astor House.

The next is an omnibus, I should judge, by the number of corporators. There are no less than thirty-five, which probably comprehend a pretty extensive interest. They are Wm. H. Hayes, E. B. St. John, Jacob Hayes, James J. Hunt, Minthorne Tompkins, Jr., Wm. Higgins, Andrew B. Hodges, William Lumley, Benjamin M. Stillwell, Thomas H. Tower, F. T. Hayes, Wm. H. Geer, Henry R. Low, Wm. P. Buckmaster, L. A. Cohen, A. F. Robbins, William B. Smith, James Murphy, Joseph S. Craig, Richard E. Wisner, Jacob Russell, John B. Babcock, Buckley B. Hotchkiss, R. Schuyler Hewett, Wm. Rarestеyne, John Pettigrew, Richard Franchot, Nathaniel Barnett, Thomas W. Dixon, E. E. Kendrick, Robert Marshall, John Marshall and John Berry.

The route of this road is almost as comprehensive as all the other routes combined. The Seventh-avenue or parallel road may be considered the base line, and from which diverge side-lines to every prominent part of the City—to all the ferries, all the depôts, all the places of public amusement, and through all the densely populated districts of the City.

It is said that this bill has consideration with Senators, and that it will pass before the close of the week.

At the end of all these comes a general bill, which provides:

1. Any person desiring to construct a railroad shall make a proposition to the Comptroller, stating the route which he desires, the amount yearly he will pay for the privilege, and for a term not exceeding twenty years.

2. The Comptroller shall advertise the said proposition, giving all particulars of route, etc., and after twenty days shall put the lease up at auction. If no person bid higher than those making the original proposition, then it is to be awarded to the projector—otherwise to the highest bidder.

3. No double track shall be laid in a street that is not over 60 feet wide.

4. This lease may be revoked for mismanagement.

5. The fare shall not exceed *five* cents.

There doesn't seem to be much chance for this bill. The "man what lobbies it" has not made his appearance yet.

If the combination doesn't break down, the session this evening will probably demonstrate the purpose of the Senate.

There was only "third reading of bills" after these reports had been made, with a brief Executive session to confirm a few Notaries and Loan Commissioners.

I understand that Ex-Senator WM. BEACH is quite sick, with what threatens to be typhoid fever, and that Hon. WM. WASSON, Canal Appraiser, is ill, but not dangerously so, with the same complaint.

I wrote you yesterday of the Spring weather. This morning there was four inches of snow—though the forenoon it hailed, and now it is raining. This is almost as changeable as the mind of my gray-headed old friend in the Assembly, who reported the New-York Railroads in ten minutes after he said they would not be considered in committee within the next three days. LEO.

From Barbados.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT BRIDGETOWN—LOSS £500,000.

The *West Indian*, published at Bridgetown, Barbados, under date of Feb. 15, contains a long account of a destructive fire at Bridgetown on the night of Feb. 13. The fire broke out in Mr. ALLEYNE'S lumber-yard, from which it spread to Mr. JONES', adjoining, and Messrs. BARROW & DUMMETT'S dry goods establishment in High-street; and before any effectual means of checking it were available, it became uncontrollable. From BARROW & DUMMETT'S it spread to the ice-house. It then seized upon the large buildings of the Commissariat Office and the houses on the opposite side of High-street, which were soon enveloped in flames. On the other side the fire spread from ALLEYNE'S and JONES' lumber and coal yards, across Stable-street to Messrs. THROWBRIDGE'S stores, into Marshill-street in the east and the Green on the south.

The flames penetrated across Nelson-square to the range of stores running on to the bridge, and abutting on the careenage. Thus the three sides of the square presented an inclosure of flame with MASSIAH'S lumber-yard in the middle, like a focus, immediately in front of which stood the statue of the old hero.

The soldiers and the police came to the aid of the citizens and vainly endeavored to check the progress of the flames. Several buildings were burned down. The high wind carried sparks to distant quarters of the town and set fire to other buildings. Stores, houses and lumber yards were destroyed, until much of the town was in flames. The *West Indian* says:

"The extent of ground covered was we should say fully as large, if not larger, than in the fire of 1845, and a large portion being in the centre of the business part of the town, the value of property destroyed must be much greater. It is variously estimated at from a million of dollars to a million of pounds, and the general opinion seems to fix it at £500,000, a very inconsiderable portion of which we regret to say is insured—not exceeding £30,000.

We are happy to add that we have not heard of any worse accidents than a few bruises from the falling timbers of the houses. There was a great crowd of people of both sexes and all ages moving about and watching with interest the progress of the fire. They were very peaceable and quiet; and the women particularly exerted themselves in relieving the distressed and removing property. But there are great complaints of the indifference and unwillingness of the men in assisting to check the fire."

Correction.

METHODIST BOOK ROOMS,
No. 200 Mulberry-street, March 5, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of yesterday I am reported as stating, at a Missionary meeting in the Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church, that "two hundred millions of heathen" have been converted "during the last fifty years." This is incorrect. I stated that there are at least 225,000 *communicants* (according to the *Encyclopedia Britannica* the number is over 340,000) in the mission churches throughout the heathen world, and that, as the results of the past fifty years of missionary effort, some *two millions* of heathen had made a *nominal* profession of Christianity—a number equivalent to the estimated number of Christians in the world at the close of the second century. My inference was, that *fifty* years of modern missionary effort had produced results equal to those wrought out during the first two centuries of the Christian era.

Respectfully yours, DANIEL WISE.

Union Prayer Meetings.

NATIONAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

A National Convention of the friends of Union Prayer Meetings was held at Philadelphia on Tuesday, at the Sansom-street Baptist Church. The *Ledger* reports the proceedings as follows:

"Mr. J. B WATKINS, of Richmond, Va., was chosen temporary Chairman, and W. R. CONANT, of New-York, Secretary. A Committee on permanent organization was then appointed, and during its absence the Rev. Dr. BRAINERD delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. After assuring them that they were welcomed with warm hearts to the City of Brotherly Love, he said that it seemed to be peculiarly appropriate that the Convention should be held where the prayer meetings were began, and where they had been continued month after month, and year after year, without abatement of interest, and where they had been attended with such grand results in the conversion of the ungodly.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers:

President—WM. E. DODGE, of New-York. Vice-Presidents—Hon. James Pollock, J. B. Watkins, of Richmond, Va., and George H. Stuart. Secretaries—Rev. George Duffield, of Philadelphia, W. C. Conant, of New-York, and John C. Bliss, of Allegheny, Penn.

The meeting unanimously approved of the list. Upon taking the chair, Mr. DODGE made a few remarks, referring to the business men's prayer meetings held there, and to the interest in which they had been sustained. The Convention then adjourned.

The Convention met again at the same place, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The session was occupied with the reading of an essay written by Rev. STEPHEN PORTER, of Geneva, N. Y., in favor of daily meetings for prayer. A letter was also read from Washington City, D. C., giving some facts in regard to the progress of the Union Prayer Meetings in that city. This letter brought up several delegates from Washington, who described it as a very wicked city, caused by the large influx of strangers from all sections of the Union. Rev. Mr. SMITH and Rev. Mr. MOSHER, of Washington, argued that the daily prayer meetings there had been highly successful; but two other delegates, also from Washington, declared that the meetings had been well attended when first commenced, but latterly the interest had decreased, and only a small number, and the same persons, were now in attendance daily. The prayers of the Convention were requested for the City of Washington, and for the Union Prayer Meetings there, which were given with much fervor by the congregation. The exercises were interspersed with the singing of hymns, and closed with an exhortation by Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS. The Convention comprises between forty and fifty delegates, from the States of New-York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, New-Jersey, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia.

The Convention met again in the evening, when an address was delivered by Ex-Governor JAMES POLLOCK, who extolled the Union Prayer Meetings highly, but he regreted that in his own native borough they had been discontinued. The Convention does not seem to excite much interest among those outside, the church at no time being more than half full.

From Arizona.

PURSUIT OF THIEVING INDIANS—DISCOVERY OF GOLD DIGGINGS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUBAC, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860.

The forbearance of our citizens at the repeated depredations of the Apaches has ceased, and at length there is a prospect of something decisive being done to check their frequent incursions. Capt. R. S. EWELL, at present commanding Fort Buchanan, was *en route* for Arivaca, in company with the Director of the mines, when he received intelligence of the robbery of cattle from Arivaca ranche, of which I informed you last week, and immediately resolved to head an expedition against the Apaches. He returned to the Fort without loss of time, and taking 25 picked men, started for Tucson on Sunday last, where he was met by Mr. LATHROP, Director of the Sonora Company's works, with a party of volunteer citizens, and the entire force pushed on into the Indian country, resolved to recover the stock if possible, and to teach the Indians a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. It is supposed the Apaches who committed this robbery are Pinals, the same tribe which has sent a delegation of their warriors to the Fort within a fortnight, suing for peace. There was a large party out on this marauding expedition.

A party prospecting for gold in this vicinity last week, found placer diggings, which promise a good yield, within a few miles of Tubac. They design working their claim, and had commenced preparations, when the Indian campaign was resolved upon. As most of them have volunteered the work will be suspended until the return of the expedition. Their examination was too superficial to speak definitely in regard to the yield, but if water is found to exist in sufficient quantities for mining purposes, there is no doubt but it will pay well. The specimens brought home were very encouraging.

At latest dates from Sonora, PESQUIERA, the Governor, was at Hermosillo, in the interior. An attempt to assassinate him and overthrow the Liberal Government had been discovered and frustrated before the plans were perfected. The unfriendly feeling toward Americans continues unabated, although it has not manifested itself in any overt act, and our citizens still travel through the country without molestation.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—Startling and important Developments of the growth of the Slave Trade on the African Coast, from our Special Correspondent.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA—Fifth Letter from our Special Correspondent.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH—The Slavery Issue.

RELIGIOUS—Notices of Religious Movements.

LITERARY—Books and Publishers—Forthcoming Works—Literary extracts.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE—Reports of the Yale College Course of Scientific Lectures.

AGRICULTURAL MISCELLANY—Work for March—Household Recipes.

EDITORIALS—Articles on current topics—Mr. Seward's Speech—The Mexican Treaty—The Suez Canal—The Crisis in Hungary—Party Criticisms, etc.

THE NEWS—Weekly Summary of Foreign, Domestic and City News.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION—Reply of M. Thouvenel to the Pope's Encyclical Letter—More Letters from the Pope.

Obituary Notices, Personal Gossip, Literary and Art Items, Miscellaneous Items, Six columns of pithy paragraphs.

MARKETS—Full Reports of the Produce, Live Stock and Family Markets—Commercial news.

Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing—price 4 cents. Subscription price $2 a year. Ten copies to one address, $10.

Great Fire in Detroit, Michigan.

DETROIT, Dec. 28, 1859.

B. VERNOR, AGENT FOR HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE—*Dear Sir:* We take great pleasure in informing you that one of your No. 5 Safes, owned by us, preserved its contents most effectually, and greatly to our satisfaction and that of the admiring crowd, who witnessed its disinterment from the ruins of the four-story brick store, occupied by us as a grocery, and which was burned last night. The Safe fell into the cellar, and the timbers of all the floors fell and burned upon it, together with a ton of butter, and after being exposed to this great test for nine hours, we opened it with perfect ease with the key. We most cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to any person in want of an article that is what it claims to be. A SAFE.

MILLER & JUDD.

STILL LATER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 17, 1860.

MESSRS S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gents:* We had one of your No. 5 safes in our law-office in the second story of the four-story brick building, known as the Taylor & Barnes Block in this City, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d of January, involving a loss of over $100,000.

The Safe contained a large amount of valuable papers, our own, and held in trust for others, involving a sum of at least $10,000, and fell into the cellar, where it lay in the midst of burning liquors, alcohol, and other inflammable substances, causing a most intense heat, notwithstanding all of which, we are happy to say it preserved its contents, thereby saving us an irreparable loss. We have this day bought another one, larger size, from your general agent for Michigan, B. Vernor, and cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to every one. ASHLEY & MILLER.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,606. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand, by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

The "Riggs Truss" Office is Removed to the Astor House, in Barclay-st. It is now demonstrated that the multipedal pad cannot be properly worn for any time without beneficial results.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Ladies' New Spring Dress and Mantilla Trimmings—At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Card.

ROGERS & RAYMOND present their stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing for the Spring of 1860 to their customers and the public, with the feeling that its immense extent, its varied styles and the just moderation of its prices, will command approbation everywhere. They know that in the Boys' Department their unique and becoming styles, of which variety is a remarkable characteristic, STAND ALONE.

The firm, in addition to their well-known Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st., have just opened a

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT

at No. 214 Broadway, next door to the Museum, and stocked it with the choicest Spring Clothing, as well as with Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., &c., in infinite variety. The stock of Boys' Clothing, and of Men's also is of a class that, at the moderate prices affixed to the fabrics, cannot fail to command a large share of fashionable trade. ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
Branch Establishment, No. 214 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 3 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co., Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread
$40 SEWING MACHINE. $40
Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Affections of the Ear.—Just published, a pamphlet by Dr. HARTLEY, on "Diseases of the Ear—their causes, remedy, prevention and cure." Price 25 cents by mail or otherwise. Office No. 104 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

MARRIED.

CHAPIN—HEWINS.—At Hillsdale, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 24, JOSEPH H. CHAPIN and EMILY A. HEWINS, both of Sheffield, Mass.

DIED.

BRUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 6, GEO. C. BRUSH, son of Jacob Brush, aged 36 years, 7 months and 20 days.

His friends, and those of his father and brother, Wm. G., and brother-in law, Jacob Cholwell, also the members of Plymouth Rock Chapter No. 91 O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 627 Greenwich st., on Thursday morning, March 8, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

HUTCHINGS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 6, of apoplexy, CHARLES SIDNEY HUTCHINGS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 Prince-st., on Thursday, March 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

☞ New-Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

BURHANS.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, March 6, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Burhans, Jr., aged 33 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 271 Spring-st., on Friday, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KELSO.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 6, JACKSON KELSO, son of the late Capt. James Kelso, branch pilot of the port of New-York, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, James J. and Thomas, the pilots and captains of the port, and the Inspectors of the U. S. Revenue, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, March 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 209 Henry st., corner of Clinton.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 6, after a severe illness, LOUISA, wife of David F. Lawrence, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 75 Lewis-st.

PRINEVEAU.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 7, of consumption, ELLEN L. PRINEVEAU, widow of William E. Prineveau, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her residence, No. 195 West 20th-st., on Friday afternoon, March 9, at 4 o'clock.

MENGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 7, KITTY JANE, infant daughter of Louis K. and Eliza Jane Menger, aged 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Downing-st., near Varick-st.

HAMILTON.—In East Brooklyn on Tuesday, March 6, of scarlet fever, CHARLES HENRY, only son of Cutler E. and Cecilia J. Hamilton, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ Springfield, Mass., *Republican* please copy.

EDITORIALS—Articles on current topics—Mr. Seward's Speech—The Mexican Treaty—The Suez Canal—The Crisis in Hungary—Party Criticisms, &c., &c., in infinite variety. The stock of Boys' Clothing, and of Men's also is of a class that, at the moderate prices affixed to the fabrics, cannot fail to command a large share of fashionable trade. ROGERS & RAYMOND,

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MENGER.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A pleasantly-located property, forty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

ALSO, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City, with a good House, farm-house and Stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

ALSO, PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, &c., with choice and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, coach and fruit-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Boating and out-houses. A well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, TO LET OR LEASE.—A two-story and attic residence on Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from the ferry; contains fourteen rooms, excellent closets, store rooms, &c., with all the modern improvements, such as gas throughout. On the place is a conservatory, bath-house, &c. There is about three-quarters of an acre of land, good well, fruit and shade trees.

ALSO, TO LET OR LEASE.—Two elegant three-story houses, situated on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, four minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and cold water, gas throughout. Each house contains fifteen rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, besides cellars, well of water, &c.

ALSO, TO LET.—A neat two-story cottage on Franklin-av., New Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good views of the Kills, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

ALSO, FOR SALE.—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A handsome cottage, with three acres of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Factoryville ferry landing; contains twelve rooms, two-story and attic; well of fine water, also good stable and out-houses. For further particulars apply to A. K. FOSTER & CO., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1¾ inches by 125 feet 5¾ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, walking tubes, range, furnaces, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 49 Beaver-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT IN WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—The commodious three-story dwelling-house, No. 147 South 9th-st., built of brown-stone and brick in the most thorough manner for the present occupant, with two full lots of land laid out in shrubbery, flower plots, fruit trees, grape vines on trellises, &c., on high ground, within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and in a most desirable neighborhood, will be sold on accommodating terms, or let to a good tenant at a reasonable rent. Apply on the premises, or at No. 50 Pine-st., New York, to A. J. CAMERON.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY situate on the southwesterly corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., in the City of Brooklyn. The building is large, and well adapted for the grocery, coal and feed business, or which it has been occupied during the past seven years, doing a first-rate business. The building will be sold with or without the lots adjoining. Terms easy. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, on the opposite corner.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—For sale, the new and substantial 4 story brown-stone English basement house and lot, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house 16 feet 8 inches by 68 feet; is built and finished in a superior manner, with every modern convenience, black walnut stairs, doors, &c. Lot, 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE mill power, with two dwelling-houses, barn, mill, and 3½ acres good land, in New Walk, Conn., near the village, handsomely located for a country residence, or any kind of manufacturing business; will exchange for City property, or sound, durable kind of merchandise. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or S. E. OLMSTEAD, Norwalk, Ct.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE FIRST-class, brown-stone, four-story, high stoop basement and counter cellar house, No. 5 West 37th-st., 3d house from the 5th-av. and Dr. Spring's church. House 24.6x60 feet; lot half the block. This is surely a first-class house, and location. Terms will be made very easy. Apply as above, or to

G. B. HARTSON,
No. 104 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE THREE STORY and basement, high stoop dwelling houses, on Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., south side; also one of the 20 feet, low stoop houses, in the same block, beautifully located; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars apply at No. 11, on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS house in Brooklyn, with or without furniture; ten minutes' walk of three ferries; has every convenience; in perfect order; will rent quickly, furnished, for $1,100, or $800 without—for a farm within 30 to 100 miles. Access easy and location healthy. Address, with price, &c., MARTIN, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 115 West 34th-st., built in the best manner; rosewood doors, black walnut stairs, &c., one of the best houses up town; size of house 25x60, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, No. 170 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN NELSON-ST., BETween Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, a three-story brick house, about 22x40; lot 100 feet deep. Will be sold cheap, or rented low to a good tenant. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Chauncey Court.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning being finished in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 209 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 52d and 53d sts., three first-class three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, high stoop, (one a corner house;) size of houses 20x50; have all modern improvements, and finished in the best manner, by day's work. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. MOUNTJOY, East 53d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—(ALL choice locations,) viz: The 3-story Philadelphia brick, Nos. 174, 176 and 178 Fort Greene-place, and Atlantic-av.,) and the 2-story cottage house No. 77 same street. All within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FINISHED BROWN-stone front house, No. 12 West 35th-st., containing cellar, basement, and four stories and attic above the basement. For terms, &c., apply to AMOS WOODBUFF, No. 60 West 46th-st., or to CHAUNCEY CLARK, No. 68 Cedar-st., or on the premises.

WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE—ABOUT 15 feet fall, on an excellent stream of water, 28 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Railroad Depôt and harbor; situated in a pleasant and healthy locality with several manufactories in the neighborhood. It offers many inducements to a manufacturer. Inquire of AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, No. 117 Wall-st, New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THAT 4-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house No. 65 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches by 50, with all modern improvements; street paved with Belgian pavement; one of the most desirable situations on Murray Hill. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 55 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement brown-front house, No. 78 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, and near Union-square; house 18x50 feet; lot 18x92 feet; in complete order, &c., &c. Price, $10,000; terms to suit. Apply to EDM. DARROW, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE HOUSE IN 12TH-st., near 5th-av. Also, No. 24 West 17th-st. Also, No. 3 West Washington-place. Apply at PARK BENJAMIN & CO.'S new office, No. 62 East 14th st.

N. B.—Several good houses wanted for lease by desirable tenants.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and one on 36th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, moderate size, and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID E. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOUR THREE-STORY brick houses Nos. 88, 90, and 92 East 32d-st., New-York, and No. 5 Bliss-place, Williamsburgh. Priced respectively, $5,500, $5 250, $5,000 and $4,000. About 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE PLOT OF ground on southwest corner of DeKalb and Throopave., Brooklyn, consisting of 16 lots having three fronts, with a small house and stable thereon. Will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for vacant lots in the City of New-York. Apply to J. EDGAR, 25 Nassau st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house No. 13 West 34th st., 25x65, lot 126 feet 6 inches, finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear 25x16.6, with entrance from 35th st. Enquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 128 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 25 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN—A large and desirable residence in complete order, with all the modern improvements. About one-half the purchase money may remain. Apply to ABM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on 39th-st.; also, a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., with all the modern improvements, and elegant location. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME Gothic cottage, on Clermont, between Myrtle and Park avs. Inquire of JOHN T. BARBER, druggist, corner of Myrtle and Clermont avs.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 111 West 23d-st. It is first-class in every respect; is in perfect order; has all the modern improvements, and is beautifully fresco'ed by Molini. Apply to HENRY ROWERS, Jr., No. 32 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th st. Size 22.6x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 40 East 19th-st., near Broadway, containing all modern improvements; price $18,500; terms easy. Apply to E. F. DAVISON, No. 128 Pearl st.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$3.000—FOR A THREE-STORY BRICK house, with high basement, sub-cellar, brown-stone stoop with iron railings, new slide, yard flagged, with grape arbor, vine shrubbery, width 20 feet; cost $3,500, nearly new, will let for $300. Terms, one-third cash. Lots on Bergen Heights, (New-Jersey,) two miles from ferries, commanding a view of New-York City, Bay, Staten Island, &c., on a stage route to Bergen Point, surrounded by fine improvements; price very low. Apply to RIDDER No. 780 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, STABLE AND TEN LOTS of ground, on Franklin-av., Brooklyn, three hundred feet north of Fulton-av. The house is 41 feet front by 42 deep, built of brick, just completed. The wood work is chestnut, finished in the best manner. Furnace, range, gas. Ridgewood water hot and cold, water-closets all complete. The improvements are of the first class. For further information, inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. N. KINNEY, No 152 Pearl-st., corner of Wall, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¾ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 23¾ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—2,000 ACRES of land in New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the first section of which is now in successful operation; soil excellent for truck farming, and very early, being ten days ahead of Long Island. Price $4 per acre; terms easy. Inquire of the subscriber, at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 31 Pine-st., second story, rear building. JNO. TORREY, Jr.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A very desirable three-story high-stoop brick house with brown-stone basement and counter cellar, marble mantles, water, gas, heater, &c., located about a quarter of a mile from City Hall, about 200 yards from Fulton-av. cars, to Fleet-st., adjoining the church, known as No. 41; $2,500 may remain on mortgage. The property must be sold as I am going to the country. Inquire on the premises. W. S STILWELL.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick house with brown-stone basement, with all the modern improvements hot and cold water, bath, copper boiler, range, marble mantles in three stories, convenient to Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars. Inquire on the premises, No. 82 Hampden-st., or of R. H. TRESTED, No. 38 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A VERY DESirable stone front house in East 34th-st., three stories, basement and high stoop; contains all the modern improvements; house 15 by 50; lot 15 by half the block. Large amount of purchase can remain on mortgage. Apply to Mr. VAN BEUREN, No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown stone-front houses, with the modern improvements, parlor and hall doors and stairs black walnut, front blinds mahogany, and one of the best sites on Murray Hill, No 49 East 37th-st, between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP BROWN-STONE front houses Nos. 61 and 63 West 47th st.; they are three stories and basement, and contain all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply to ROBERT H. COBURN, No. 813 6th-av., west side, between 47th and 48th sts.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos 29 and 35 West 34th-st; full size, with extension for library; finished with black-walnut stairs, rosewood doors, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—In Brooklyn, first-class house on Washington-st., near Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, in fine order, 25x55, lot 100ft., early possession. Also a cottage on Washington-av. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, and No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO STORY BASEMENT and attic frame house and lot, No. 148 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, four blocks from the Peck-slip Ferry landing. Gas and heater in. Price $3 500. Apply to L. P. NOSTRAND, No. 209 Pearl-st, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—NO. 181 WEST 11TH-ST., NORTH side, between 6th and 7th avs., a first-class 4-story brick house, in complete order, with all the modern conveniences. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, replete with all the modern improvements, walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c., size 24x50 feet, on Lexington av., southeast corner of 39th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS small house, No. 282 West 33d-st.; also first-class house at Mount Vernon, with one acre of ground, barn and out-houses. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 20 12th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—WITH THE FURniture, which is very elegant, a three-story high-basement corner house, on Lexington av.; lot 25 by 100 feet. For terms, which are easy, apply to DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 92 WEST 13th-st.; one of the pleasantest blocks in New-York; house in perfect order; beautiful gas fixtures. Price $11,000. Inquire from 10 to 1, on the premises, of J. B. MILLER.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, (E. D.)—A THREE-story brick house on Rodney-st., first house from Lee-av., will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of WM. WHITMORE, Bank of the State of New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone front house No. 290 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square; finished with black walnut stairs, and all improvements. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 134 2d-st. In good order, marble mantels, hot and cold water, &c. Terms easy. Apply to T. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—The four story brown-stone-front house No. 15 West 37th-st. May be seen on application to

JAMES B. BREWSTER,
No. 786 Broadway.

VALUABLE LOT ON WHITE-ST. FOR SALE, No. 42, between Church-st. and Broadway. Size, 25x100. House large, well built, and easily converted into a store.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each. by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 182 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT forty acres, beautifully situated on the Flushing and Bay Side Turnpike, (on which are several admirable building sites,) in the immediate neighborhood, and commanding a fine view of Little Neck Bay, East River and the Sound. The premises are situated at Bay Side, L. I., ten miles from New-York City, and three miles east of the village of Flushing, from which place communication is had with the City several times a day by railroad and steamboat. Either the whole or part of the above forty acres will be sold and the farm house, surrounded by a beautiful shade, with barns, sheds, &c., and about five acres of good land, will be rented to a suitable tenant. Any further information may be obtained by applying to WM. A. CORNELL, on the premises, or to J. W. ROWE, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—TO MERCHANTS AND others.—A splendidly-located Farm of 32½ acres of land, with seven acres of fine wood land, and a running stream; a two-story house, with eight rooms, all papered; large cellar, kitchen, wood-house, barn, granary, and other out-buildings; a large garden, two orchards; a good well and cistern;—situated near Tappantown, about twenty minutes' walk from the Northern Railroad of Jersey Station, which runs four times a day to New-York. Price, $7,500—half cash, the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to Mr. W. RADDE, No. 300 Broadway; or, on the premises, to G. H. PAULSEN.

FOR SALE OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 150 acres, 35 miles above Albany on the Central Railroad; it is located well and in good condition for any one who wishes a farm to live on. This chance is a rare one. The only reason for selling is the age and sickness of the owner. The buildings are all that could be desired and must be seen to be appreciated. Address WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., No. 57 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—TEN FARMS—236 ACRES, $7,000; 190 acres, 120 acres, 40 acres 50 acres, 49 acres; one 14 acres, $900; do. 18 acres, $750; one of 107 acres; good improvements; handy to depôt. STEPHEN VAIL, No. 27 Fulton-st., Saturdays, from 10 till 2 o'clock; other days at Plainfield Depôt, N. J. P. S.—Seven cottages in town for sale and four to let.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, ONE mile from the depôt; on it there are good buildings, choice fruit, wood and water; land, most of it tillable, and location pleasant. Price, $6,500. For further particulars, address BENJAMIN S. REED, Darien depôt, Conn.

FARM FOR SALE OR A HOUSE TO LET—for one or more years, with land if desired, close to depôt, one hour's ride from City by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Will suit a gardener, or a gentleman doing business in the City. Inquire of Mr. WARD, Druggist, No. 47 Hudson-st., corner of Duane.

WANTED TO LEASE OR BUY A GOOD FARM, cheap and upon easy terms, of 30 to 50 acres, within 20 to 100 miles of New-York; buildings must be large and good; location healthy, and access by rail or water easy. A place on North River preferred. Address, with price, &c., HUDSON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A HOMESTEAD FARM OF 75 acres, near Morristown, 35 miles from this City; buildings good, best of land, soft water, and fruit in abundance. Is offered at a remarkably low price. Full particulars by W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

7 FARMS FOR SALE—8, 20, 39, 40, 50, 72, 75 acres each, some very desirable and cheap. For description and prices inquire of L. MORGAN, Esq., No. 75 Pine-st., N. Y.; all being 20 miles from N. Y., convenient for business. (Out out for reference.)

WANTED TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying a farm, containing from 50 to 100 acres, with good house and out-buildings, from 15 to 20 miles from New York, in New-Jersey; convenient to rail road depôt preferred. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to No. 203 Washington-st., Hoboken.

FARM WANTED—TO WORK ON SHARES.—A farm of 100 acres or more, by a man that thoroughly understands his business. Any person having such may address FARMER, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HUDSON CITY, N. J., FOUR lots of ground, 25 feet by 100 feet each, extending from Palisade-av. to Hoboken av., with a beautiful gothic dwelling 25 feet wide by 40 feet in depth, with basement, two stories and attic. The house has been completed about two years; just painted throughout, parlors frescoed; a fine spring of water in the basement; hot and cold water. The property is situated on the high ground between Jersey City and Hoboken, and has an uninterrupted view of Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, the Bay, the Narrows, &c. Cars from Hoboken pass the premises every fifteen minutes, and stages from Jersey City run to within two minutes' walk of the premises. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to G. GRIDLEY, on the premises, or to M. BANTA, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 12.

TWO DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the west bank of the Passaic River, one mile north of Belleville, where there are four churches, schools, &c.; is 25 minutes drive to N. Y. and Erie R., 20 minutes to Newark, and 10 miles to Jersey City and Hoboken; each contains about forty acres in very high state of cultivation with about 800 and 800 feet river front; one has a large brown-stone two-story house with frame additions; the other, a 1½-story comfortable house, with 8 rooms and other outbuildings; they stand about 400 feet from river and road, with dock privileges for 300 ton vessels. They have fine lawns and plenty ornamental and fruit trees; is in a good neighborhood and very healthy location. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises, or address at Belleville, Essex County, N. J., ISAAC S. VAN WINKLE or HENRY DUNCAN.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The place at Bedford, Westchester County, formerly occupied by Mr. John Jay and recently by Mr. J. Butler Wright. The house is of stone with modern conveniences, the grounds, 40 acres, include garden well stocked with fruit, gardener's cottage and green-house, coach-house, ice-house filled &c. The position is high and singularly healthy. Distance from Katonah telegraph station on the Harlem Railroad 2 miles, and from the City two hours. Application may be made to WILLIAM JAY, at the Jay Homestead, adjoining, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence with four acres of land. The house is large and comfortable, built of stone in best manner, with many conveniences; there is a carriage house and stable, with other outhouses. Also an excellent garden with a variety of young fruit trees. This place is but a short distance from the depôt, near church and excellent schools, and in a healthy section of the County. Apply to

A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, FURNISHed or unfurnished, or for sale, a house, with about four acres of land, shade and fruit trees; 11 bed rooms, with parlors and kitchens, a conservatory, and billiard-room, (Phelan's table,) furnished, $2,000; unfurnished, $1 000 per annum. If desired, farming utensils, carriages and horses can be had at a valuation. Adjoining the above is a nice new house, with about four acres of land, to rent at $600. Apply to W. H. LINDSAY, No. 43 New-st., New-York, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Depôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of a mile of the Bay of New-York, Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, NEAR THE village of Belvidere, N. J., one mile from the Bridgeville Station, and in sight of the Delaware River, a handsome country seat, with stone (English) cottage and 40 acres of land; the house contains dining and drawing rooms, library and 8 bedrooms. A large quantity of young fruit trees, ice-house, filled; spacious barn, stable and other out-buildings; gardener's house on the premises. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson, on the west bank—an elegant place, with all the appliances and completeness of a gentleman's residence—house architecturally elegant, and rookery and out-buildings do., grounds about 14 acres; located about 1½ miles north of the steamboat landing at Newburgh, and near the Powelton House. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 36 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the north shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay always 8 feet at low water; also, a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, elegantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURKEE, 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT near Rye depôt, Westchester County, containing 73 acres, with fine garden and orchard. The dwelling-house is a two-story and attic frame, about 38x40, with wing attached, handsomely situated, well built, and in perfect order. The barns, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c., are all nearly new, and conveniently arranged. Also, small place, about 5 acres, with two dwellings, near Hart's Corner, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH CONN., 1½ miles from the depôt, the residence of Wm. Whit, Esq., containing 12½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is 2-story and attic, about 21x40, with wing 18x32, well built and in good order, handsomely situated, with a fine prospect, fine garden, and an abundance of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COTTAGE-HOUSE TO LET, AT BEDFORD, L. I., in the most desirable part of Brooklyn, situated on the corner of Clove Road and Atlantic-av., two blocks from Fulton-av. ferry, and will have Atlantic-av. cars pass the door within a year; house contains nine good sized rooms, besides kitchen and cellar; has piazza on both sides, and large garden well supplied with fruit trees, &c. Apply to S. PRITCHARD, No. 59 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH 9 acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depôt, Bridgeport, Conn.; house has eleven rooms, besides bathing room, closets, kitchen and dry cellar. The place has barn, carriage house, unfailing well, cistern, good garden, abundance of small fruits, fruit and ornamental trees, flowers and shrubbery. Apply to PHILIP E. LOCKWOOD, No 17 Beekman-st., New-York, or to J. N. IRELAND, Old Mill Green, Bridgeport.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $600 per annum; the locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within 20 minutes. For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock; or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN FAIRMOUNT, Westchester County, near West Farms Village, on high elevated ground, with beautiful scenery around, a plot of ground containing 358 feet front on Woodruff-av., and 150 feet deep; a nice gothic cottage, a carriage-house and stable, and well stocked with the choicest of fruit; to be appreciated it must be seen. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 195 10th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—ONE OF THE finest places in the village; complete with gas, hot and cold water, baths, furnace, &c., &c.; stables, ice-house, and other outbuildings; 17 lots well laid out with fruit and in good order. Good river view and near the railroad and steamboat landings. Will be sold at a reasonable price and possession given at any time. Inquire of ANGELL & CO., No. 158 Chambers-st.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—A handsome cottage on the New-Brighton side, in a healthy location, with nearly an acre of land; splendid grape vines fruit trees, and excellent water, and about seven minutes' walk from the Landing. For further particulars apply to THOS. G. WEST, Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE AT RED Bank, N. J., a new modern-built house, with garden attached, with fine view of river, Highlands &c.; location perfectly healthy, and accessible by railroad and steamers several times daily. Very desirable for a family wishing to own a Summer residence at a small cost. Apply to JAS. A. DEGRAW. No. 50 South-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of depôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnace, range, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—3¼ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A COUNTRY residence, very pleasantly situated, near the depôt, with a splendid view of the Hudson River. The house is large, and furnished with all the modern conveniences—hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, furnaces &c., with suitable out-buildings. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

TO RENT OR LEASE AT FLUSHING—A commodious mansion with all conveniences, and 50 fruit and ornamental trees surrounding it. Rent low to a careful tenant. WM. R. PRINCE.

TO LET AT ORANGE N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—STONEHURST.—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm. D. Cromwell, at Riverdale, on the Banks of the Hudson, 15 miles from New-York. This property consists of about 16 acres of land, a massive stone mansion, 60 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath rooms, billiard-room, laundry, in all 25 rooms, heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gate-house, a stable and a coach house on the grounds, all built of cut stone in keeping with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest and rare fruit trees, and contain an extensive and excellent kitchen garden. In fine, the whole comprises every refinement and luxury of a gentleman's residence. The peculiar and unrivaled situation of this property makes it at least, one of the most desirable on the Hudson; within three minutes' walk of the station, it is out of sight of both depôt and railroad: it is retired from any thoroughfare, and commands an uninterrupted view of the river from Sing Sing to the Narrows. A large part of the purchase money may remain. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWENTY-FIVE acres of land in Darien, Conn. Said land has a large front on the New-York and Boston Turnpike road, but is suitable for three building sites. Through the centre runs a fine trout stream, and one of the finest opportunities for forming

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

LOOMIS & GOFF,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AGENTS,
No. 6 Pine-st., and No. 1,128 Broadway, near 26th st.
Real estate purchased, sold, exchanged, leased or taken charge of in city or vicinity.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices at the lowest rates. Commercial paper negotiated. A. C. LOOMIS. ROBERT H. GOFF.

We beg leave to refer to
Phelps, Dodge & Co., John Paine,
David Wagstaff & Co., Amos Woodruff,
Edward P. Clark, A. Michelbacher,
Moses Taylor, B. C. Wandell.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

$25,000.
FULTON COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS
FOR SALE.
They bear 8 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July in each year, at the American Exchange Bank, in this city. They are guaranteed to be strictly legal in every respect, and a first-class security.
ALSO:
$20 000 SCOTT COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS.
Interest at the rate of 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and 1st of October in each year.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO THE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.—(Late Chicago Mississippi Railroad Co.)—The agreement between the different classes of Bondholders, as prepared and recommended by the Committee appointed at a meeting of Bondholders, Dec 23, 1859, and unanimously adopted, is now ready for signature, and can be found at the office of Charles Congdon, Receiver, No. 26 Cliff st. The time limited within which it may be signed will expire March 20, 1860. A sufficient number of the Bondholders have signified their assent to it, to justify the Committee in believing that there is no reasonable doubt of its being adopted, and fully carried out. The Committee appointed for that purpose will call a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, to be held at the Metropolitan Bank, on the 31st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of appointing the Trustees or Attornies therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting.
CHARLES MORAN,
L. A. VAN HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM HOGE,
E. C. READ,
N. PECK, } Committee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.
RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ETIEN, } Trustees.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1860.
PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the second mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st September, 1859, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after March 12, instant. Interest on bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons; and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Court having directed the Receiver to pay the interest in arrear and hereafter to accrue on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company until the arrangements are completed for the payment of the principal, those holders who have not yet received coupon sheets are notified that they can procure the same at the office of the Company, No 45 Wall-st., on the production of their bonds, and that they will be received as vouchers by the Receiver. The payment of the first coupon in arrear will commence on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at the office of the Receiver, in Wall-st.
SAMUEL MARSH,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1860. Pres't N. Y. & E. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1860.
ALL PERSONS INTERESTED AS STOCK and bondholders and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet the Trustees at their office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY next, March 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.
MORRIS K. JESUP
and
HERMAN GELPCKE, } Trustees.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the first coupon Coupon of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, payable Sept. 1, 1858, will deposit the same with the undersigned for collection, on or before the 20th inst., as they will be paid early in April, in Kentucky.
The Coupons falling due 1st inst. are being paid at the Bank of America, New-York.
MASON 6, 1860. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office 153 Bowery, under Mechanics and Traders Bank.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for Inspectors for 1861, will be held on March 13. The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. BAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable at the Pacific Bank on and after the 15th of March. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive
J CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1860.

FROM $5,000 TO $20,000 WANTED—AT an interest of twelve per cent. per annum. Money taken for two years or more, and secured to the satisfaction of the loaner. Address A. & B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.—SECOND MORTGAGES.—The advertiser would buy a few well-secured Second Mortgages at a fair discount. Address with particulars, MORTGAGE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY, in sums of $10,000 and upward.
VARNUM & TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

150 WATER-ST. A CARD. 150 WATER-ST.
The present occupants of our former store, No. 176 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a man carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st., in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public, that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jalics & Co.'s, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them, and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY
GRAPELEAF GIN
DEWDROP GIN

GUINNESS' STOUT,
IN BULK. FOR DRAUGHT,
Now landing. For sale by
D. E. HABICHT,
No. 137 Pearl-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

NEW IN BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE—Rev. Drs. Spring and Hoge, pastors—one of the best in the church. Address B., Box No. 666 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday) March 8, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

20 shs. Artisans' Bank.	20 shs. Park Bank.
20 shs. Tradesmen's Bank.	10 shs. New-World Ins.
5 shs. Am. Ex. Bank.	20 shs. Standard Ins.
20 shs. Metropolitan Ins.	10 shs. Northwest. Ins.
20 shs. Mer. Mutual Ins.	40 shs. Sixth Avenue R.
10 shs. Lamar Ins.	10 shs. Firemen's F. Ins.
50 shs. Everitt Ins.	250 shs. Butt'ds Overland
50 shs. P. S. Anchor Ins.	Mail Co.
200 shs. Fireman's T. Ins.	20 shs. Kings Co. Ins.
20 shs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Exp. Co.	40 shs. Lenox Ins.
40 shs. New-Amster Ins.	200 Amer. Grand Co.
300 Kerosene G. Lt. Co.	1,000 shs Med'lock Ass. Mining Co.
20 shs. Relief Ins.	35 shs. North River Ins.
250 shs. Am. Coal Co.	140 shs Saratoga & Whitehall Railroad.
40 shs. Chatham Bank.	

$1 000 Watertown Corporation 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent Bonds.
$3 00 Racine and Miss. Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Mineral Point 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,400 New-York and Richmond Coal Co.'s 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Detroit and Milw 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 12. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer, and Stock-Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR FIRST-CLASS STORES ON DUANE-ST., WHITE-ST. AND BROOME-ST., ALL NEAR BROADWAY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March, 8, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the following property:
DUANE-STREET—The large and valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon, No. 13 Duane-st., north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway, 25x175 feet, directly opposite the marble stores recently erected by Messrs. Benkard & Hutton, and extending to and fronting also on Thomas-st.
WHITE-STREET—The extra sized and valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, No 52 White-st., north side 243 feet west of Broadway, 30x103 feet, directly opposite the marble store of Messrs. Douglass & Sherwood.
BROOME-STREET—The large and valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, No. 417 Broome-st., south side, between Crosby and Elm sts, the first block east from Broadway, 25x112 feet.
BROOME-STREET—The large and valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, No. 419 Broome st., south side, between Crosby and Elm sts., the first block east from Broadway, 25x111 feet.
BROOME STREET IS SEVENTY FEET WIDE—This part of it will soon be one of the best business locations in the City.
These two lots will be put up, giving the choice of either with privilege of the other
The sale of each and all the above parcels will be absolute to the highest bidder, without any reserve or limitation whatever.
The property is all in fee, perfect titles, free of any incumbrance
Leases of all will expire first of May, and immediate improvement can be made if desired.
Seventy-five per cent. may remain on mortgage two or five years, with permission to pay the same at any time on 90 days' notice.
Full abstracts and particulars of titles, are in the hands of and can be examined at the office of
C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.
BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 12, 1860, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange $152,000 of Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company's 8 per cent. 30 mortgage bonds, dated the 30th day of November, 1857. Principle payable 30th day of November, 1877. Interest payable at the American Exchange bank, in the City of New-York, semi-annually, on the 10th of February and 10 h of August.
257 Bonds $1 000 each, No. 1 to 257 inclusive.....$257,000
243 Bonds of $500 each Nos. 17 to 255..... 121,500
35 Bonds of $100 each, Nos. 1 to 35..... 3 500
Total..... 382 000
Three coupons on each of said Bonds are past due, and attached to the same.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PROPERTY.—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 8, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executor of John Van Boskerck, deceased, the two 2-story and attic frame dwelling houses and lots Nos. 31 and 33 West 23d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; lots respectively 21 feet 6 inches front, 63 feet 8 inches rear, by 117 feet 6 inches deep Also, the first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front dwelling house and lot No. 80 West 23d-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs. The house is 25 by 60 feet, replete with all the modern improvements; lot 25x98.9. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON Lispenard, Greenwich and Washington sts.; also, farm of 110 acres at Rossville.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.
ON LISPENARD ST.—The two-story brick house, with extension, No. 17, between West Broadway and Churchst. Lot 26 x 100 feet.
ON GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 341, next to co ner Jay-st. Lot 25x85 feet.
ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 143 next to corner Cedar-st., (has party walls.) Lot 18 feet 9 inches and 15 feet 10½ inches by 53 feet 6 inches and 55 feet.
ON STATEN ISLAND.—The splendid farm at Rossville, containing 110 acres; has a front of 800 feet on the water; is about 300 yards from landing, and one mile from railroad. There is a large double house 40 feet square, with wings. Also, a farm house, barn, carriage house, and other out-buildings. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st. By order, W. F. PLATT, Executor of the estate of Thomas Platt, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD AND 9th avs., 30th, 54th, 55th and 117th sts. We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
THIRD-AV.—1 lot east side, 69 feet south of 23d-st., 2.9x100 feet.
NINTH-AV.—4 lots northeast corner of 117th-st.
THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Handsome house and lot 20 West.
FIFTY-FOURTH-ST.—6 lots and 6 gores, south side, 250 feet west of 8th-av.
FIFTY-FIFTH ST.—3 lots south side, 250 feet west of 6th-av, 25x100 each.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH-ST.—4 lots south side, near 9th-av.
Maps, and further particulars, at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITE PLAINS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, 1860, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:
WHITE PLAINS—The splendid country seat situated at White Plains, 1½ miles from the depot, formerly the residence of Amos F. Hatfield, Esq., consisting of a large dwelling house containing 14 rooms, coach-house, barns, stable, ice-house filled, and all necessary outbuildings, 25 acres of land laid down in grass and grain, fences all in good order—in short, everything requisite for a first-class residence. $700 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Sale positive. Further particulars at the auctioneer's office.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 8, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery No. 23 Nassau st., a valuable collection of oil paintings, comprising about one hundred specimens, by the following artists: Luterburgh, John Fyt O'Conner, Zucharelli, Wynants, Michael, Carri, pupil of Bergahim Guardi, Teniers, the elder and the younger, T. Reyser, 1765, Westall, Adam Barland, purchased direct from the artist; original portrait of Robert Burns, by Hudson; Mass Velasquez, H. Taylor, of London.
Several beautiful specimens of French, Belgian and English artists. The above will be on exhibition three or four days previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., one pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 and 9 years old, perfectly kind, and well broke to any work, sound and in good condition; also set double harness, an elegant rockaway coach, four or six seats, of new style, but little used.
Also, a pony, 10 years old, perfectly gentle, and has been used for a child for the past year; is a good traveler, together with cart, sleigh, harness, saddle, bridle, &c., &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on TUESDAY, March 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 William-st, a large and varied assortment of shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., embracing in part the stock of a country store, consisting of hand and panel saws, screws, hatchets, broad axes, handled axes, long handle shovels, files, blued tacks, bed-screws, draw-knives, brass goods, locks, chisels, counter scales, cotton twine, 2-ply sewing twine, Butt hinges, long and short augurs augur bits, sheep shears, table knives and forks, scissors and pocket knives, in dozens and on cards, &c.; also, bright iron wire Nos. 8, 9 and 10; also, sample cards of German hardware; also, 50 dozen C. S. hoes; also, an invoice of plated spoons, forks, &c., &c. Terms cash.

WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON TENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
WILLIAM S. DUKE WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two 4-story, high-stoop houses, Nos 37 and 39 10th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Lots 25 4 by half the block. Houses 25.4x70, three rooms deep built in the most substantial manner, and completely finished throughout; gas, furnaces, bath-rooms, water closets, and every convenience appertaining to first-class dwellings. They are now in perfect order, having been occupied by the owners. A liberal amount can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 American Exchange Bank.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF NINE HORSES, TEN CARTS, HARNESSES, &c.—A. M. CRISTALER will sell on MONDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, on south side of 14th st., between Avenues C and D, one brown horse, one bay horse, one brown horse, one gray horse, one bay colt, one bright bay horse, one sorrel horse, one bay horse, one sorrel horse, eight box carts, two spring carts, eight sets of single cart harnesses, ten sets of single hoisting harness, and apparatus for hauling coal. The above sale is well worthy the attention of parties in want of horses and carts, and dealers. By order of Henry Dreher, Deputy-Sheriff, and attorney for mortgagee.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction SATURDAY, March 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the house and lot on the northwest corner of the 8th av. and 48th-st. And also, the large triangular lot on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 48th-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 1 North William-st
AUCTION NOTICE.—THURSDAY, MARCH 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 147 Nassau-st., Times' Building, (basement,) mortgage sale of power presses, hand presses, steam engine and boiler, type cases, imposing stones, &c., &c.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IS in market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Millerton, 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cort andt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 4, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 8:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE Leave Murray st. wharf Ma ch 1, at 11 A. M.; 2d, 12½ P. M.; 3d, 2½ P. M.; 5th, 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; 6th 4 P. M.; 7th, 4 P. M.; 8th, 6 A. M.; 9th, 7 A. M.; 10th 7½ A. M. and 12 M.; 12th, 8 A. M.; 13th, 9½ A. M.; 14th, 10½ A. M.; 15th, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Dusne-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WARDEN, ARCHER & BEEBE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, T. C. Beebe withdrawing his interest from the concern.
ROBT. P. WARDEN,
ISAAC H. ARCHER,
THEODORE C. BEEBE.

The undersigned having assumed the liabilities of the firm of Warden, Archer & Beebe, will continue the closing out of the business and settle all the outstanding claims, under the name of WARDEN & ARCHER.
ROBT. B. WARDEN,
ISAAC H. ARCHER.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of FITCH, VAN STEENBURGH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed by HIRAM VAN STEENBURGH, at Catskill, Greene County, New York.
Feb. 16, 1860.
L. F. FITCH,
H. VAN STEENBURGH,
JEREMIAH MILLER,
H. HAGAR.

The ice business will hereafter be conducted by WM. RADFORD and H. VAN STEENBURGH, No. 42 Jay-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant, and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859. C. W. DURANT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, which will be known under the firm, name and style of E. BACKUS & CO., for the transaction of the stove and general foundry business. Salesrooms, No. 333 Water-st. Foundry at Stuyvesant, Columbia County, New-York.
EVENS BACKUS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1860. HENRY H. GIBBS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURKE & BRIGGS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William L. Burke, the remaining partner, is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. WILLIAM L. BURKE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1860. GEORGE BRIGGS.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 2 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

IRON AMALGAM BELLS, FOR CHURCHES schools, academies, engine-houses, only one-third price other metals; 1,000 lbs. bells, $125; 500 lbs., $100; 300 lbs., $50; 200 lbs., $35; 150 lbs., $30; 100 lbs., $20; 75 lbs., $10; 50 lbs., $6—above weights contain yoke, standards, wheel or crank; delivered to transportation Company on receipt of price.
M. C. CHADWICK & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.
Also, People's Mill, complete and warranted; price, $40.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next—Dated Sept. 8, A. D. 1859.
MARY POST, Executrix.
s8-law6mTh JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 71 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1859.
JANE D. TUTTLE,
WILLIAM TUTTLE
JAMES S. BAILEY,
EDWARD A. TUTTLE, } Administrators.
o27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 52 First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.
MARY COLYER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1859.
SELAH D. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.
o6-law6mTh*

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE of the MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted, or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS
AT
PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 6TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M.,
The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL DIRECT and will connect, via Panama Railroad with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PRIVATE SCHOOL BUILDINGS—APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEW ONES.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, a communication was received from the officers of the Fifth Ward, asking authority to continue the renting of the premises now occupied by colored school No. 6, at $600 a year. The request was granted.

The school officers of the Fifth Ward asked an appropriation of $22,789 20 to enable them to erect a school-house in Oliver-street. The communication was referred. A communication from the officers of the Thirteenth Ward, asking for $12,5000 to purchase lots for a primary school, was laid on the table.

The officers of the Twentieth Ward sent in a communication, stating that the school building in West Thirty-fifth-street is not safe, and asking authority to advertise for the erection of a new one. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The Superintendent of School Buildings transmitted correspondence between himself and the officers of the Twenty-first Ward, relating to the iron beams in the new school-house in Twenty-seventh-street. He favored having them laid four feet apart, while the officers favored eight feet. The correspondence was referred, and the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—ANNUAL COMMITTEES—TOTAL ARRIVALS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SINCE 1847.

The Commissioners met yesterday, the President, G. C. VERPLANCK, in the Chair. Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, an *ex-officio* member, sat with the Board. By the weekly statement it appears that 4,618 emigrants have arrived since the date of the last report, being an excess over the same period last year of 539; the number of inmates of Ward's Island, 879; the balance of the Commutation Fund in Bank is, $9,668 84.

The Standing Committees for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

Ward's Island—Messrs. Cumming, Carrigan, Curtis, Jellinghaus and Hunt.

Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Verplanck, Curtis, Low, Cumming and Hunt.

Castle Garden—Messrs. Purdy, Hunt and Curtis.

County Bids—Messrs Curtis, Cumming and Hunt.

Auditing—Messrs. Carrigan, Jellinghaus and Low.

Out-door Poor—Mr. Purdy.

Labor—Messrs. Low, Jellinghaus and Crabtree.

Finance—Messrs. Hunt, Low and Curtis.

Purchasing—Messrs. Purdy, Curtis and Cumming.

The agent at Albany sent a letter setting forth that better accommodations were required for the office at that place—three rooms being necessary, one for lodges. He had been offered rooms for $200 per annum, over the office of the People's Line. Referred to Mr. Cummings. The total number of emigrants who have arrived at this port since 1847 is 2,566,845; the receipts from all sources have been $4,937,551 16, and the total expenditure $4,942,766 84.

POLICE REPORTS.

AUSTRALIAN KELLY IN CUSTODY—JUDGE RUSSELL COMES TO THE RESCUE.

Bench warrants were issued last December from the Erie County Court of Oyer and Terminer for the apprehension of James Kelly and Edward Price, principals in a prize fight which occurred a few days previous in Canada. Price's home is in Boston, but Kelly makes this City his abiding place, and consequently the police have been seeking him diligently ever since. He, however, successfully eluded their search until yesterday afternoon, when Detective Eustace surprised him at his house, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, and managed to secure his arrest. The prisoner was brought down to headquarters, where numbers of sporting men soon congregated to sympathize with him and devise means for his release. Finally Judge RUSSELL happened to come in, by chance of course, and was prevailed upon, at the earnest solicitation of Kelly's friends, to open Court and admit the prisoner to bail. The accommodating Judge fixed the surety at $1,000 for Kelly's appearance, on Monday next, before the Court at Buffalo, and Peter Hamill, of No. 387 East Tenth-street, became his bondsman. Other devotees of the ring have also been indicted by the Buffalo authorities for participating in the same fight, and some of them, including John Morissey and Tom O'Donnel, have been arrested, tried and fined in sums of $200 and $300 upon conviction of the offence. Deputy-Sheriff Tyler, of Buffalo, who was present to take Kelly to that city, was not well pleased with the action of the City Judge.

PURCHASING EXPERIENCE.

James Bratt, of No. 104 Vesey-street, alleges that a few nights since he was persuaded to accompany to a house in Worth-street a colored damsel who accosted him in West Broadway. There he was introduced to a blind and decrepit old negro named James Oatfield, Della, his dusky spouse, and Anna Randolph, one of the boarders; but he had scarcely enjoyed their society five minutes before he became conscious that $27 had been stolen from his pocket. As visitors at Oatfield's house had often before complained to the Police of the sudden disappearance of their funds, the blind proprietor and his female friends were apprehended on suspicion of having robbed Mr. Bratt. On a hearing before Justice OSBORNE, however, the evidence against them was deemed insufficient, and they were released.

ATTEMPTS TO PASS WORTHLESS MONEY.

Charles Gibson was arrested yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 by Justice OSBORN, to answer a complaint preferred against him by William Struckman, a boarder at the Collins Hotel, Canal-street. Mr. Struckman alleges that he met Gibson in the street, and presented a claim for $24 which he had against him. Gibson offered a $100 bill of the City Trust and Banking Company to satisfy it, and received $74 as the balance. When Struckman offered the bill to a broker he learned its worthlessness, and immediately commenced proceedings to recover his money.... John Dority, a sailor boarding in Cherry-street, was arrested at the store of Philip Corven, No. 212 West Forty-second-street, for an attempt to pass a $1 counterfeit bill on the Chemung Bank at Elmira, N. Y. Justice KELLY committed him for examination.

A VICTIMIZED WINE MERCHANT.

Mr. Francis Monnot, a wine-merchant, at No. 105 William-street, alleges that he was induced by the plausible representations of Mr. Jules Vanderbergh, as to his responsibility, to sell him on credit during the month of September last a quantity of liquors, valued at $222 50. When Mr. Vanderbergh's note became due, it was protested at the bank, and still remains unpaid. It is said that the fact has now been developed that Vanderbergh was not the proprietor of the Manor House, at the corner of Meeker and Bushwick avenues, as he had asserted, and was insolvent at the time he made the purchase in question. Proceedings for false pretences have, therefore, been instituted before Justice CONNOLLY, and the circumstances of the case are under investigation.

TRAPPED.

For three or four months past, Mr. S. T. Gordon, proprietor of the music store No. 706 Broadway, has been greatly inconvenienced in his affairs, and sustained a heavy pecuniary loss by the miscarriage of a part of his business correspondence. Finally, William Wilson, the colored porter, who sometimes brought the letters from the Post-office, was suspected of having abstracted the missing documents, and Officer Blackwood, of the First Precinct, was engaged to watch his movements. A decoy letter was written, and by its means Wilson was yesterday detected. After he was in custody he admitted having purloined the letters, and added that he had obtained between $200 and $300 as the proceeds of his dishonesty. The matter was investigated by a United States Commissioner, who subsequently sent the papers to the Grand Jury, by whom an indictment was found against the prisoner, and his trial will commence to-day.

THE RECENT GRAIN ROBBERY.

Joseph Minch, *alias* "Buffalo Jack," a notorious individual whom the Police have sought to arrest for a day or two on a charge of having been concerned in the late theft of grain from the canal-boat *Trafalgar*, lying at the Atlantic Basin, was apprehended early yesterday morning, with John Moyer, Captain of the canal-boat, who has also been missing since the perpetration of the robbery, by Officers Cornell, Lee and Blackwell, of the Harbor Police, at a place in Broadway called the Melodeon. The prisoners were conveyed to Brooklyn, where Minch was fully committed to answer the charge, while Moyer was held for further examination. In measuring the grain yesterday it was found that instead of three hundred, eight hundred bushels had been stolen.

STABBING AFFRAY ON BROADWAY.

Soon after 7 o'clock last evening, a man named Herpst accidentally came into collision with a pedestrian, on Broadway, near Prince-street, who was walking in the opposite direction. The stranger became incensed at the occurrence, and berated the German soundly. The latter retorted, and finally the stranger drew a knife, plunged it into Herpst's left arm, inflicting a severe wound, and escaped. Herpst was conveyed to his residence.

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE.

On the 23d ult., Charles Whitman, a man of numerous aliases, was arrested by Officer McCord for passing counterfeit bills. The next day he broke out of a cell in the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and successfully eluded the police until Tuesday night, when he was found in Division-street by Officer Knight. The prisoner insists that it is a case of mistaken identity.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SUICIDE OF A DISCONTENTED WIFE.

MENA ZEHL, a young German woman, who had been married but three months, had an altercation with her husband on Tuesday evening with reference to the ownership of $12, saved from their mutual earnings as shoemaker and laundress, which was on deposit in a Savings Bank. The young wife insisted that she was entitled to the cash, while her husband stoutly contended that it belonged to him. Without a reconciliation the husband left home, and on returning in a short time was horrified to discover that his wife had hanged herself. She was found quite dead, suspended by the neck to a clothes-line post on the roof of the building. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of "suicide by hanging."

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of a laborer, apparently about 45 years of age, was found yesterday morning in the East River at the foot of Stanton-street. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, but no evidence identifying the deceased was produced.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THINGS HARD TO BE UNDERSTOOD.—This was the theme of a lecture delivered last evening by Rev. T. L. BECKENRIDGE, of Indiana, before the Christian Young Men's Lyceum, at the First Baptist Church in Broome-street. After repudiating the announcement in the *Tribune* of Tuesday, that those who went to hear him would hear the last lecture of the season, he proceeded to say that some twenty years ago, while on a horseback journey from Zanesville, Ohio, to Marietta he fell in with a gentleman of education, who claimed to be also a philosopher. The conversation turning upon religious subjects, his companion astonished him by the assertion that there were no thoughts in the Bible calculated to make a man, and that TOM PAINE was the greatest man that ever lived. He replied that he professed to be a Christian, and to believe in the Bible. His friend retorted by repeating his assertion that there were no thoughts in the Bible, and by asking whether it was not reasonable that God, if he intended to give a revelation to man, would not present it in such form that every man could understand it. To this question he was obliged then, to give an affirmative answer; but since that time he had learned something, and he now believed that there was not a thought of any human creature but what was in the Bible. Much of it was hard to understand, and that, to his mind, was the best proof of its authenticity and divinity. After reading PAINE or VOLTAIRE, one could understand all that the writer understood, but not so with the Bible. The speaker then proceeded to specify a large variety of things contained in the Bible, that were hard to be understood, such for instance as the existence of God, his attributes, purposes and decrees; the creation of matter, the Trinity of the Godhead, the regeneration of the human soul, the resurrection of the body, &c., &c.—all of them hard to be understood, but none the less true. We were not asked to understand these things, but to believe them. Many anecdotes were related illustrative of his argument, one of which relating to DANIEL WEBSTER was as follows: A disbeliever in Divine Revelation once addressed him saying "Mr. WEBSTER, you are a man of too much intellect to believe that one is three, or three is one." "Sir," said Mr. WEBSTER, "the Bible teaches me that there are three persons in the Godhead, and I am not vain enough to profess to understand the mathematics of Heaven." The speaker closed by saying that many of his hearers might be disposed to ask why he had made a public lecture approach so near to a sermon. He would tell them why: Public lectures, in his opinion, had become a nuisance, a disgrace, and a curse; and the reason they had become so was because they had too too often trampled upon the sacred precincts of the Word of God. He believed in science, in education, and in the diffusion of knowledge,—but it must all be based upon the word of God; if not, it was useless, and worse than useless—it was untrue.

ZOOLOGY IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—It will be seen by recent Legislative reports that Mr. MANIERRE has introduced a bill in our Senate for the establishment of a Zoological Garden in the Central Park. We hail the proposition. By all means let us have the garden. Of course the friends of the bill will take care that it contains some provision for a collection, among the other varieties, of the *pecunivora*, which might be taken in the City Hall, where they most frequently resort. When the official term of the present City Government expires, and its members are turned loose upon society, an excellent opportunity will be offered for capturing some fine specimens. The worthy municipal chief would be a great attraction in the *pecunivora* department of the collection. He would quite become a cage labeled the "political ostrich, whose stomach digests gold and silver like the mint itself." The "Ten Governors," turned into a cage together, would be immediately attractive to the crowd, which always enjoys the spectacle of a growling fight among animals. Alderman TUOMEY would show to advantage—if properly restrained, to allay the fears of the spectators—as the lion whose roar "terrifieth every living thing." And if the Government failed to furnish a complete collection, a further addition might be made of the *Herald*, whose grimaces and political antics would render a label needless on his cage. Small boys would be delighted with the nimble motions of the animals in catching sixpences, or to see them dance, like VAN AMBURG's bear, at the sight of a "quarter." And when feeding time came, what a roar would be heard from the Common Council cages, unless their occupants were allowed a smell of the bullion before it was fed out to the others. If these suggestions should be heeded by those who have the matter in charge, and provision be made for such a department as we have described, we predict for the Zoological Garden an "immense success." The public will patronize it as the most popular place of entertainment which the City affords. It will also serve the patriotic end of keeping alive in the people's minds the talents and virtues of those who dispense to us the municipal blessings we enjoy.

THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. PILSBURY.—An unwonted fluttering among the members of the Police Department has been occasioned by the resignation of the General Superintendent. Many of the pet Captains—for some Captains have been petted—are in most anxious suspense to ascertain where their next remove will be, and are earnestly inquiring who is to succeed the late incumbent, meaning, of course, like the Goddess of Victory, to go on the strongest side. The members of the old force, discarded and virtually abandoned by the action of Mayor WOOD, laugh quietly in their sleeves, wondering how the inevitable struggle will end, but caring nothing, as they are sure to be overlooked when place or promotion is open. A third class—the regularly appointed and duly recognized M. P's—await the result in dignified silence. They do not, because they dare not, express an opinion as to any possible successor, but watch for the chances that may fall in their way, with a firm determination to make the most of them. Should the Commissioners fix upon some one whose only merit consisted in his influence in view of the impending Presidential struggle, they would say "amen" to the appointment; and if by chance—a hopeless thought—they should select some one who had firmness of purpose and independence of spirit to carry out what he felt to be right, there would be a general howl throughout the Department, similar to that by which it was sought to intimidate the late incumbent from his policy of raising the standard of discipline in the organization. Meantime Acting-General Superintendent CARPENTER promises to devote all his energies to increasing the efficiency of the Department.

MEDICAL PRIZES.—The annual award of the "Wood" and "Elliott" prizes for the best anatomical preparations, took place at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. These prizes founded by Dr. JAMES R. WOOD and Dr. GEORGE T. ELLIOTT, are open for competition to the students of all the Medical Colleges in this City. The first Wood prize, of $50, was yesterday awarded to Drs. SHRADY and BETSON, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, jointly, for a full length male preparation. The second Wood prize, of $25, was awarded to Dr. SPIER, of the University Medical College, for a preparation of the head and chest. Dr. POMEROY, a student in the office of Dr. S. W. DANA, also presented a preparation of the facial nerve, which elicited high commendation, and for which the Committee awarded him a gratuity of $25. The only competitor for the Elliott prizes, which are confined to preparations of the female pelvis, was Dr. BOUGHTON, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to whom was awarded $50 for a beautiful preparation of the *pelvic fascia*. The prizes were accompanied by diplomas, with the signatures of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery in the different Colleges. At the close of the presentation, appropriate remarks were made by Drs. MOTT, FRANCIS, STEVENS and SAYER. The preparations which drew the above prizes, and which, like those that have preceded them, are on permanent exhibition at Bellevue, show a high proficiency in this most difficult art, which it is the object of these prizes to encourage.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY OF INQUIRY.—The anniversary exercises of the Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary, the twenty-second of its existence, took place last evening in Rev. Dr. BUSHARD's church, in Thirteenth-street. The audience, which was less than it would have been but for the unpleasant weather, filled about one-half of the pews, and listened with manifest interest to the addresses of the members and to the music of the choir, which made up the proceedings of the evening. After the opening prayer by Dr. BUSCHARD, and the introductory anthem, the President, JOHN P. FAIRBANKS, Jr., of Concord, Ill., made a brief address. The other speakers were JAMES W. STRONG, of Beloit, Wis., subject—"The Subjective Law of Self-Consecration;" HANFORD A. EDSON, Scottsville, who discoursed upon "The Mission of the Church;" and H. W. BALLENTINE, whose topic was "A Mistake in Theory." The choir enlivened the addresses with excellent singing.

EXHIBITION OF MANHATTAN STEAM-ENGINE, NO. 8, AT NEWARK.—At the invitation of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Newark, N. J., Manhattan Steam-Engine Company, No. 8, yesterday visited that city to exhibit their machine. They reached their destination at 11 o'clock, and, after marching through the principal streets, the engine was operated—first by obtaining the water from a hydrant, and again by suction from cisterns. The Newarkers expressed themselves well satisfied with the performance, of the immense advantage of the engine over machines worked by hand. After having partaken of an excellent dinner, the Manhattanese, accompanied by a Committee of the Exempts, returned to this City at an early hour in the evening.

PROSPERITY OF THE SLAVE-TRADE—A STARTLING RUMOR.—The Savannah (Geo.) *Republican*, of the 5th inst., says the *City of Norfolk* left this port yesterday for New-York, it being her last appearance in these waters, as she has been sold to parties in that City. Silence as to her next duties has created suspicion as to what is to be done with her. It is given out that she is to be overhauled, and her power increased so as to increase her speed, but what this great expense is to be undertaken for is a question which no one seems disposed or authorized to answer. The rumor on the street is that she is to go to the West Coast of Africa, for a cargo of "*Ebony*."

MEETING OF MERCHANTS IN THE PROVISION TRADE.—The "Provision Trade" met, yesterday, according to agreement, at the Merchants' Exchange. At the close of the usual business, on invitation of Mr. BALDWIN, the President of the Exchange, they retired to a room on the third floor of the building, to partake of a collation. Mr. GREEN was elected Chairman, and Mr. MARTIN Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. BALDWIN, EASTMAN, BARNES, PERRY, FLASH, CRUSE, WALLACE and GETTY. It was resolved that the 'Change hour should henceforward be from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., daily.

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER AT CHESS.—A match of two games of chess by telegraph, has been arranged between the Boston and New-York Chess Clubs, and will be commenced on Thursday at 6.30, at the rooms of the New-York Club, University building. The players are restricted to ten minutes for each move. Two games will be played simultaneously, and a third, in case these two are drawn, or one gained by each party. The Committee appointed by the New-York Club are Messrs. THOMPSON, LICHTENHEIN, PERRIN, MARACHE and LOYD. Boston has appointed Messrs. HAMMOND, STONE, WARE, RICHARDSON and HOWARD.

SHALL WE HAVE ANOTHER DIAMOND WEDDING?—It is rumored that the celebrated dealer in Champagnes who came to this country a few weeks ago, ostensibly to hurt on the Western prairies, was himself wounded before he crossed the ocean, and that his trip hither was to claim the hand of a fair one whose heart he had gained while she was residing with her father near Paris. The nuptials, it is said, will soon be celebrated, and Fifth and Madison avenues are in a whirl of excitement over the coming event of the season.

LECTURES TO-NIGHT.—That highly popular lecturer, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, will deliver his attractive screed on "Work and Play" at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.... Before the Burchard Christian Association, at the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN will repeat his telling lecture on "Young America."

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Annual Commencement of the Medical Department—Presentation of Diplomas to 138 Graduates—Award of Medals and Prizes—Address by Dr. Valentine Mott.

The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New-York was held last night, in the Chapel of the University building, in Washington-square. Long before the Chancellor, with the members of the Faculty, made their appearance, every seat was filled, and there was scarcely standing-room in the aisles. As on all such interesting occasions, the ladies were present in large numbers, many, indeed most of them, betraying by their conversation that a son, a brother, a cousin or a friend among the graduates was foremost in her thoughts, in connection with the ceremonies of the evening. DODWORTH's fine band was in attendance, and played many popular tunes at intervals. The proceedings were opened with the reading of Scripture and a prayer by Dr. FERRIS, after which he proceeded to announce the list of graduates for the present year, as follows:

Anderson, James H., N. Y.; Anderson, Garett A. C., Va.; Armstrong, John H., N. J.; Babcock, Amos C., Ill.; Bailey, Chas. W., Me.; Bailey, Thomas J., N. Y.; Bargamin, Eugene V., Va.; Barnett, Joseph W., Geo.; Bates, Chas. W., N. Y.; Baylis, Jr., Thomas, N. Y.; Beckwith, Robert M., Miss.; Benjamin, Henry G., N. Y.; Bennett, James A., N. Y.; Bennet, George H. R., N. Y.; Bigham, John G., Ohio; Black, Nathaniel S., Ala., Blakelock, Ralph, N. Y.; Blakeny, Julius C., S. C.; Blount, William A., N. C.; Bogert, Edward S., N. Y.; Bond, I. Norman, N. S.; Boone, Henry W., S. C.; Boykin, Anthony R., Va.; Broaddus, Eugene L., Va.; Buist, Edward S., S. C.; Burkett, John, Va.; Bylngton, Francis M., N. Y.; Callaway, James I., Geo.; Cameron, Andrew S., S. C.; Campbell, Nicholas C., Geo. Case, Jr. Jonathan H., N. Y.; Chagnon, Jean B'tiste W., C. E.; Cleveland Wm. K., C. W.; Cole, Henry B., N. Y.; Coleman, Benjamin F., N. Y.; Coles, Walter, Va.; Corbett, Christopher C., N. C.; Cornwell, William D., S. C.; Cowan, Leonidas, M., La.; Cox, Cader G., N. C.; Culver, Josiah H., N. Y.; Deemy, Emmanuel K. I., Penn.; Deppen, James H., Penn.; DeRosset, M. John. N. C.; Deyerle, John S., Va.; Dimmick, Anthony, Penn.; Ennett, Geo. Noble., N. C.; Farwell, Darius G, N. Y.; Fitch, George D., N. J.; Fitzpatrick, Geo. A., N. Y.; Francis, Sam'l W., N. Y.; Frisbie, William, N. Y.; Gaynor, Lewis, N. Y.; Gibbs, Daniel W., Va.; Gibbs, Westell W., N. Y.; Goodman, John C., N. C.; Gordon, Charles P., Ala.; Gregory, Richard K., Va.; Groover, James I., Ga.; Haddock, Thomas P., N. C.; Hall, William H., N. Y.; Hannon, Joseph, Ala.; Hannon, Virgil T., Ala.; Hardie, Robert C., Ga.; Harding, William L., N. Y.; Harris, Robert W., N. C.; Hawkins, Williamson M., Ala.; Henry, Frank B., C. W.; Hill, Robert M., Ala.; Hinkle, James B., Ala.; Hinkle, James R., Ind.; Holton, Henly D., Vt.; Hornblower, Josiah, N. J.; Howell, William A., C. W.; Hunt, Oliver G., Me.; Jarvis, George C, Conn.; Jordan, William F., Ga.; Ketchum, Benjamin F., N. Y.; Ladd, Charles H., S. C.; Leary, Joseph H., N. C.; Lilly, William H., N. C.; Long, William F., Tenn.; Malone, Henry H., Ala.; Marguerat, Eugene, N. Y.; Mays, Richard J., Fla.; McCombs, James P., N. C.; McGregor, Malcolm C., Texas; McKenzie, William W., N. C.; McLaury, William M., N. Y.; Menefee, William M., Ala.; Mitchell, Benjamin C., Ga.; Moseley, William A., Miss.; Moseley, Edward J., Va.; Murray, Charles H., Ala.; Nolin, Walter H., S. C.; North, Abraham C., Ga.; Pardee, Charles I., N. Y.; Pearson, Jr., Robert C., N. C.; Perpall, Alfred O., Fla.; Pitney, Jonathan K., N. J.; Post, George E., N. Y.; Poynter, Marcus E., Ky.; Prince, John R., Miss.; Quinby, Stillman J., N. H.; Ragland, Albert, E., Ga.; Ramseur, David P., N. C.; Reed, James L. Penn.; Reuter, John N., N. Y.; Richmond, John M., S. C.; Robinson, Heman H., N. Y.; Roosa, Daniel B. St. John, N. Y.; Scott, Thomas I., Va.; Sharp, Thomas H., N. C.; Shepard, Joseph C., N. C.; Simpson, Geo. L., N. B.; Skiff, George V., N. Y.; Smith, S. Chester, N. Y.; Speir, Samuel F., N. Y.; Stallings, Junius B., N. C.; Sumey, Daniel F., N. C.; Talson, George W., N. J.; Tanner, Wm. H., N. Y.; Taylor, Thomas J., Va.; Terry, Wm. F., C. W.; Thompson, Edward W., N. C.; Thornton, Gustavus B., Tenn.; Tipton, Joseph S., Va.; Tucker, Beverly St. George, Va.; Van Wyck, Samuel M., S. C.; Ward, Thomas B., Va.; Watson. Thomas J., Mo.; Weld, Octavus. C. W.; Wells, Frederick I., Ga.; Wharton, John T., N. Y.; Williams, John S., Va.; Wilson, Thomas J., N. C.; Winston, Peter, Va.; Woodruff, Richard W., N. C. Total, 138.

The example of the Southern medical students in Philadelphia, it would seem from the above list, has not been extensively copied by the students of New-York, since, of the total number of 138 graduates, only 52 are from the Free States, 77 being from Slave States, and 9 from the British Provinces.

The names of these graduates having been read, the Chancellor proceeded to summon them on the platform before him, in separate parties of ten, and after administering the Hippocratic Oath, in Latin, to deliver to each of them his diploma from the University. This was done amidst the hearty cheering of the crowd of graduates awaiting to receive their honors. When all the diplomas were presented, the Chancellor read a list of those graduates, who by having diligently attended all the courses, including the extra, or optional course, became entitled to a certificate of honor. This being done, the next proceeding was the announcement of the fortunate fellows who had won the medals and the prizes. First came the "Mott Medals"—one in in Gold for the candidate who had prepared the best dried anatomico-surgical preparation. This was awarded to Dr. SAMUEL F. SPEIR, of New-York. The Silver Medal, to the patient who made the second-best preparation, was given to Dr. JOHN M. RICHMOND, of South Carolina. The third, or Bronze Medal, to the candidate who furnished the best book of recorded cases of either of the surgical clinics, was awarded to Dr. SAMUEL W. FRANCIS, of New-York.

The Van Buren Prizes, offered by Dr. VAN BUREN to the two students who had made the best dissections on the recent subject, were bestowed: The first prize, consisting of a handsome case of *post-mortem* instruments, and $50 in money, to Dr. J. M. RICHMOND, of South Carolina; the second, a case of *post-mortem* instruments, to Dr. SAMUEL F. SPEIR, of New-York. The Metcalfe Prizes were awarded to Mr. H. M. SPRAGUE, of Connecticut, who got the first—a large case of instruments; and to Mr. S. F. FERGUSON, of New-York, who obtained the second—a pocket-case of instruments.

The prizes having been bestowed amid general applause, the Chancellor introduced Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, the venerable Professor, who read a highly interesting and eloquent address to the graduating class. He welcomed them into the ranks of the medical profession, but would not bid them a final farewell, since he trusted that they would frequently revisit the walls of their Alma Mater, and derive from her new strength to return to the combat with disease and death. In every age of the world, and in all countries, the physician had been loved and revered. When the Angel of Death stands by the bedside, the merchant forgets his ships, the miser his gold, and the millionaire his possessions, and supplicates the medical man to stand between him and the shaft of death. Their professional lineage might be traced back to a long array of noble names, to the Hunters, the COOPERS, the JENNERS, the ABERNETHYS, even as they, in their turn, descended from HARVEY and MEZELIUS, just as, to keep up the figure, in the veins of these last, ran the blood of HIPPOCRATES and GALEN.

The learned Professor proceeded to advise the graduates on various points connected with their profession—among others, on dress. He attached much importance to dress. We might consider it of small moment, a mere matter of form, but success in life owed very much to just such matters of form. He would not recommend the big wig and gold-headed cane of old times, nor did he desire them to follow the ultra fashions of dress, but he would have them respect themselves, and present to their patients not only the interior, but the exterior of gentlemen. Especially was this attention to dress necessary when going to a new place, where, as they were not known to the residents, they could only be judged of by their outward appearance. If they were not able to purchase expensive clothes, let them at least take care that what they did wear was always clean and whole. From the purity of the body, the mind received secret sympathies.

Their relation to the older members of the profession, to ministers of religion, to lawyers, in Courts of justice, when called upon to give testimony, and to the female sex, were separately considered. Their education, so far, had taught them only how to study. They must use their leisure to increase and mature their knowledge, studying not only medical books but the Great Book of Nature, and becoming familiar with the properties of plants, and the nature of animals. But their studies were never to interfere with their faith in their Redeemer, which would be light to their path, when they descended into the valley of the shadow of death.

The Professor's address was attentively listened to, and was loudly applauded at the close. After a benediction by the Chancellor, the large audience separated.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

Meeting at Cooper Institute—Remarks by Rev. Asa D. Smith, Rev. H. H. Garnet, Rev. Dr. Hague, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. A. A. Constantine, and Rev. Mr. Stewart.

The members of the African Civilization Society and a number of those friendly to the objects of the Society, held a meeting in the main hall of Cooper Institute, last evening. The chair was occupied by Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, the President of the Society, and on the platform were a number of white and colored ministers of the gospel. Before the introductory prayer, by Rev. Mr. WILSON, the congregation joined in singing the hymn commencing

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun."

The President then made a statement of the objects of the Society, which objects he said were as follows:

1. To confirm the friendly relations already established by members of the Society now there, with some of the chiefs in the Yoruba country, by sending out a company of virtuous, intelligent and enterprising colored people, who are now ready to act as pioneers, and who will proceed as soon as the necessary funds are raised.

2. To purchase lands at suitable points for the use of the settlers, to be given to them in equal limited quantities; and to furnish the necessary mechanical and agricultural implements.

3. To erect school-houses, and houses of religious worship; to instruct the natives in the arts and sciences; and develope, by intelligence and industry, the natural resources of the country.

4. To promote lawful commerce upon the Coast of Africa, and the growth of cotton, and other tropical products by free labor.

He was happy to be able to add, that the Commissioners of the Society, Messrs. MARTIN R. DELANEY and ROBERT CAMPBELL, had secured land from the King and Chiefs of Yoruba, to be used by those who may go out for the civilization of Africa.

REV. MR. CONSTANTINE'S REMARKS.

The President then introduced Rev. A. A. CONSTANTINE, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and also a returned Missionary from Africa. He said it afforded him great pleasure to speak of Africa in the Cooper Institute and elsewhere, because he believed it to be the land of promise—even now he could see the day of hope for Africa dawning. He would like to speak to them long of Africa, but as they had gathered to learn the objects of the Society, and to listen to other speakers, he would defer more extended remarks until another occasion.

REMARKS OF REV. ASA D. SMITH.

Rev. ASA D. SMITH was the next speaker introduced. He said he came there not in very good health; and, looking over the very extended catalogue of speakers, he had concluded that but a word would be all that would be expected from him. In speaking on the subject they had met to consider, he desired to say that the platform on which he stood, and on which he believed the Society stood, was a very broad platform. He meant to ignore all of those exciting questions, a consideration of which might separate from the Society many of those whom it was desirous to keep with it as friends. He would not, in any remarks he might make, hurt the feelings of any man. In the first place he desired to say, that in connection with the civilization movement, there mingled in his feelings no prejudice against color. Neither did he consider it in relation to the benefits which might accrue to those going out to Central America or to Africa. He had a higher aim—Philanthropy. And with that feeling he had Africa in his eye. Now, why was it that there was so much interest in relation to Africa? What explorations and what investigations had been made in Africa? It seemed as if the Lord was moving the savans of the world for the benefit of Africa. And in our own land (and he would waive certain subjects) Africa was agitating the people. Why was it that the hand of Africa, upon the pillars of our State, caused them to tremble? Why was it that no statesman could quiet the excitement? He believed it was because the Lord was aiding in the work—civilizing and Christianizing Africa. He believed we had a peculiar interest in the cause of Africa, for we had wronged the African. He would not utter a word to hurt the feelings of his Southern brethren. And he believed that we all, North and South, had a responsibility in the wrong. How he grieved when he read that vessels engaged in the Slave-trade sailed from the beautiful bay that laves the shores of our City. These wrongs demanded of us some reparation, and that reparation should be made in efforts to civilize and Christianize the African race. That the Society was laboring to accomplish. The Society proposed to throw Africa upon the bosoms of those who would go there to leaven it with the Gospel, and it should continue its efforts—progressing until Africa should be blessed with Christianity and civilization. The first thing to be done in the elevation of a man, or a race of men, was to set the mind to work upon something grander than mere thought of self. Set a man to thinking only of himself and his family, and you would make of him a narrow-minded, small man; while if you give him a broader sphere of thought, set him to thinking for humanity, to preaching the Gospel to every creature, you would make a noble man of him. Then would they not consent to go to Africa and elevate the Africans, leaving behind them all their prospects here to help their brethren there? In consonance with what he had said in relation to the elevation of man, was a remark made by a young colored man that he had added in obtaining an education for the ministry. The young man called upon him one day, some time after he had been admitted into the Theological Seminary of this City, when he asked him how he had been treated in the institution. The young man replied: "I have been treated like a man, and I feel like taking the responsibility and doing the duty of a man." That was a natural feeling. Let all the colored people be treated like men and women, and they would then feel like taking the responsibilities of men and women. [Applause.] In carrying out the objects of the society so far as sending men to Africa was concerned, there were advantages in favor of the colored man. He could stand the climate better than the white man. But he did not care so much for that—Humanity was his theme. When his eye turned to that land and its 100,000,000 probably of population—twice as large as that of all America—he could not help exclaiming in relation to those going there, "What a field and what an effort is before them!" When it was said that there was a difference between the white man and the African, he could not help thinking that there were minor differences between the people of our own country. If they would bring a Yankee and a Southerner together, he thought they would not fail to observe that they differed in some minor particulars. He believed that such nationality would bring something peculiar to itself to the glory of God; and believing that, he believed that the African would bring a warm throbbing heart, strong affections, and trustiness in God. He believed also that Africa was destined to excel in literature and art, particularly in music. Then let them send their best men to Africa, that she might soon stretch out her hand to God. [Applause.] In glancing over the newspapers he had been very much interested in an account of the negro boy TOMMY, who was delighting the people of New-Orleans by his performances upon the piano. He was a poor, blind boy, only nine years old, who was allowed to go about the house where he pleased. On one occasion he stumbled upon the piano, and, almost by accident, his fingers touched the keys. It was not long ere those keys gave forth music under the touch of the fingers of the poor blind boy. Intuitively, spontaneously, the poor blind boy played on, until now he could perform 1,100 tunes, to the delight of all who heard him. As he read that he said to himself, there is a type of Africa—poor blind Africa—that has been groping in darkness so long. Place her fingers upon the keys of the Gospel, and she would play the music of her own elevation and charm the civilized world.

REMARKS OF DR. HAGUE.

Rev. Dr. HAGUE made a brief address, showing that great popular ignorance prevails regarding the condition and progress of the African race in their native country. He believed that the nationalization of the African race would do away with existing prejudices which could be eradicated in no other manner.

Rev. Dr. DOWLING followed with some humorous anecdotes, illustrating the absurdity of prejudice against color. He indorsed the plan of the Society for the evangelization and civilization of Africa, for both, he said, should go together. The opening of the *terra incognita* of Africa was, he thought, the beginning of the regeneration of that country. In conclusion he commended the motto of the Society, "*Libertat Protitia.*"

Rev. Mr. STEWART, of the City of Monrovia, from among the audience, took occasion to congratulate the Society on the auspicious beginning of the movement. He extended the sympathies of Liberia to the Society. They were not prejudiced in favor of any particular method of doing good to the African. Rapid progress was making in the moral, political and religious condition of the people of Africa, despite all statements to the contrary. Every step in that direction was in the right course. He believed that if Africa was ever regenerated, evangelized and Christianized, it must be by the colored people of the United States. He hoped the Society would send many capable men to carry the Gospel to Africa, and might God prosper their efforts.

The Chairman called upon Dr. CHEEVER to make some remarks, but as that Rev. gentleman had left, he announced that another meeting of the Society would be held in May, when FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, and others as well known, would be present. Among the officers of the Society he mentioned Judge HORNBLOWER, ALBERT BARNES and Mr. COATES, of Philadelphia. He stated for the information of those desiring to contribute to the cause, that the Treasurer, Mr. R. L. MURRAY, could be found at No. 65 Broad-street, and the Secretary at No. 25 Bible House.

The Secretary, Mr. CONSTANTINE, stated that he had received several letters from parties anxious to colonize in Africa and aid the great work. One Bangor gentleman was about fitting out a vessel at his own expense.

Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, the colored gentleman who led the singing, having been introduced, expressed his belief in the possibility of the elevation of the African race, and his desire to do his part toward effecting that object. He then in a sweet tenor voice sang the song, "Once poor Afric's Day was Dawning.

The Chairman then thanking the audience for their attendance and attention, pronounced the meeting adjourned.

In the course of the evening a letter was read from Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, expressing his inability to attend, and his indorsement, so far as he understood them, of the plans of the society.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—The alarm of fire, Wednesday evening, proceeded from the fringe factory of WM. PRIME, No. 68 Fulton-street. The fire was extinguished with loss of about $100. The